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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEKS DAYS.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	8:40	8:05	9:10	10:00	12:00	1:15	2:15	4:25	5:45
Yammat ...Dep.	8:45	8:10	9:15	10:05	12:05	1:20	2:20	4:30	5:50
Shatin ...Dep.	7:01	7:25	8:30	9:20	11:20	12:35	1:40	3:50	5:10
Yammat ...Dep.	7:05	7:30	8:35	9:25	11:25	12:40	1:45	3:55	5:15
Taipei Market Dep.	7:20	7:45	8:50	9:40	11:40	12:55	1:55	4:05	5:25
Fanning ...Dep.	7:30	7:55	9:00	9:50	11:50	13:05	2:05	4:15	5:35
Shatin ...Dep.	7:35	8:00	9:05	9:55	11:55	13:10	2:10	4:20	5:40
Shamshui ...Dep.	7:41	8:05	9:10	10:00	12:00	13:15	2:15	4:25	5:45
Canton ...Arr.	11:50	11:55	12:00	12:05	12:10	12:15	12:20	12:25	12:30

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	7:15	8:05	9:10	10:00	12:00	1:15	2:15	4:25	5:45
Shamshui ...Dep.	7:25	8:15	9:20	10:10	12:10	1:25	2:25	4:35	5:55
Fanning ...Dep.	7:30	8:20	9:25	10:15	12:15	1:30	2:30	4:40	6:00
Taipei Market Dep.	7:40	8:30	9:35	10:25	12:25	1:40	2:40	4:50	6:10
Shatin ...Dep.	7:45	8:35	9:40	10:30	12:30	1:45	2:45	4:55	6:15
Yammat ...Dep.	7:51	8:41	9:45	10:35	12:35	1:50	2:50	5:00	6:20
Shamshui ...Dep.	7:55	8:45	9:50	10:40	12:40	1:55	2:55	5:05	6:25
Yammat ...Dep.	8:01	8:51	9:55	10:45	12:45	2:00	3:00	5:10	6:30
Kowloon ...Arr.	8:17	9:02	10:05	11:00	13:00	14:05	15:00	16:05	17:00

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	8:40	8:05	9:10	10:00	12:00	1:15	2:15	4:25	5:45
Yammat ...Dep.	8:45	8:10	9:15	10:05	12:05	1:20	2:20	4:30	5:50
Shatin ...Dep.	7:01	7:25	8:30	9:20	11:20	12:35	1:40	3:50	5:10
Yammat ...Dep.	7:05	7:30	8:35	9:25	11:25	12:40	1:45	3:55	5:15
Taipei Market Dep.	7:20	7:45	8:50	9:40	11:40	12:55	1:55	4:05	5:25
Fanning ...Dep.	7:30	7:55	9:00	9:50	11:50	13:05	2:05	4:15	5:35
Shatin ...Dep.	7:35	8:00	9:05	9:55	11:55	13:10	2:10	4:20	5:40
Shamshui ...Dep.	7:41	8:05	9:10	10:00	12:00	13:15	2:15	4:25	5:45
Canton ...Arr.	11:50	11:55	12:00	12:05	12:10	12:15	12:20	12:25	12:30

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	8:05	10:34	11:09	11:27	2:58	5:00	5:34	5:56	6:24
Shamshui ...Dep.	8:12	10:41	11:16	11:34	3:05	5:07	5:41	6:03	6:31
Fanning ...Dep.	8:18	10:47	11:22	11:40	3:10	5:12	5:46	6:08	6:36
Taipei Market Dep.	8:26	10:55	11:30	11:48	3:18	5:20	5:54	6:16	6:44
Shatin ...Dep.	8:31	11:00	11:25	11:43	3:23	5:25	5:59	6:21	6:49
Yammat ...Dep.	8:37	11:06	11:31	11:49	3:29	5:31	6:05	6:27	6:55
Shamshui ...Dep.	8:43	11:12	11:37	11:55	3:35	5:37	6:11	6:33	7:01
Yammat ...Dep.	8:49	11:18	11:43	12:01	3:41	5:43	6:17	6:39	7:07
Kowloon ...Arr.	9:03	11:31	11:49	12:07	3:55	5:56	6:17	6:38	7:04

* First Class Only.

Further information may be obtained at the Railway Offices, Kowloon, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., Hong Kong, or from THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Hong Kong.

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Our London Letter.

CRIME AND MOTOR-CARS.

WHAT BRITISH POLICE ARE TACKLING.

MOTOR BANDITS AND THEIR METHODS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, December 3rd.

There is no resemblance whatever between the modern criminal and the Bill Sykes type so elaborately portrayed by Dickens. The modern enemy of society is nothing if not up to date in his methods. A few nights ago thieves entered the premises of a New Bond Street firm of silversmiths, cut open the back of a safe by oxy-acetylene blow apparatus of the latest pattern, helped themselves to valuables worth £7,000, and quietly vanished. The safe was in the shop, in full view of the street, and the blind on the window was not drawn. The police would like to know how they did this: difficult job with complete success.

Equally clever was a raid on Barkers, the big Kensington stores, this week, when thieves got away with a sackful of jewellery and other goods collected from different departments. Each department is connected with burglar proof doors, and electric burglar alarms are all over the place. But the thieves made no noise, and left at their leisure by lowering themselves from a fire hose which they left hanging in the air behind them. Their booty is valued at about £5,000.

There is nothing of the clumsy and ignorant thief in these performances; the robberies are most carefully planned and carried out by men with brains and ability. They have at their disposal fast motor cars with which to get clear away when the job is finished.

A Murder Mystery.

The robberies referred to are merely illustrations of the way London thieves now work in gangs, and are able to get clear away. The motor car has given them a mobility unknown to the old offender, who usually worked alone, and went off with the "swag" on foot. As often as not he walked into the arms of a policeman round the corner. But it is not only the burglars who have got a new problem in crime detection.

About two months ago a police constable was murdered in a lonely road in Essex, and his assailants have not been caught up to the present. There were four men concerned. It is known that they stole a motor car from a doctor's garage in a village, and were driving towards London in the early hours when the policeman stopped them for some reason not at present ascertainable. He was killed and left riddled with bullets on the roadside; and later in the day the stolen motor car was found abandoned in a cul-de-sac at Brixton. The murderers were able to travel into the heart of London and disappear untraced before their brutal crime was discovered.

Clearly the increased mobility provided by the motor car to the great advantage of the community is being utilised also by criminals for their evil purposes; and obviously this presents a new problem for which the police forces of the country will have to find a solution.

Tyre Cutting Barriers.

I need scarcely say that the police have been devoting their energies to the problem of the motor car bandits. Their chief difficulty has been to devise some means whereby wrongdoers travelling at great speed could be held up while at the same time honest folk might go about their business with their pleasure without the least possible amount of interference. I hear that one scheme has met with approval, and is to be tried outside London.

Briefly it is this: Two barriers will be used on the roads. One will be erected close to the side on the left-hand side of the road, and stretch three-quarters of the way across. Another will be erected similarly close to the right-hand side and will also stretch across three-quarters of the way. The two barriers will be separated by two yards, just sufficient to allow

(Continued on next Column.)

FAITH HEALING IN A CHURCH.

EX-MOTOR DEALER'S CLAIMS.

BISHOP APPROVES.

With the approval of the Bishop of Kensington and the approval of the Rev. A. H. M. Hope, faith healing is being practised in a layman in the vicarage of the church of St. Paul's, which, although only 11 miles from St. Paul's, has survived in its original medieval setting in a hamlet of red-tiled farmhouse.

The faith-healer is Mr. Donald A. Munro, who was formerly a motor dealer in West London and afterwards maintaining for a time a neurotic condition, which, although only 11 miles from St. Paul's, has survived in its original medieval setting in a hamlet of red-tiled farmhouse.

Congregations drawn from all parts of London have been attending the monthly Saturday afternoon services in St. Paul's church, at which Mr. Munro has been demonstrating the power he believes he possesses as a medium for healing.

His Claims.

Instances of complete or partial recovery from serious illness or physical affliction which he claims have occurred in consequence of his ministrations are:

A young woman whose case of tuberculosis in the spine has been given up as hopeless in a Hammersmith hospital. After two days of unconsciousness she was expected to die in a few hours. It is stated she is making splendid progress towards recovery.

A woman whose eyesight had been weak all her life had it restored to her almost immediately and was able to dispense with the use of glasses.

A woman was operated on in a West London hospital for blood poisoning in the different parts of the body and one of her legs was amputated. The doctors declared that nothing could be done to save her life, but after prayer by Mr. Munro and a party of what he called "intercessors," she is, it is stated, in good health.

A youth of 20 who had been mentally afflicted since birth is now stated to be almost normal.

An Exciting Experience.

The success of this means of dealing with motor bandits will be proved to a large extent upon early continuation of the scheme having been committed. The barriers being movable, but for a motorist to charge them will make his capture certain, because they will be constructed that the type of any vehicle making them will be cut to pieces by sharp instruments that will form part of the obstructions.

Channel Islands Income Tax.

There is a flutter of excitement in the Channel Islands at the announcement of the Legislative Assembly, known as the States, that an income tax is to be imposed. Hitherto there has been no income tax, and it has been urged upon the Islanders that they ought to contribute to Imperial taxation. There has been a refusal up to the present, and the paralysed character of Jersey and the other islands has attracted a considerable number of people who did not mind being called tax-dodgers. This has been more especially the case since the war.

It is stated that the tax will only be sixpence in the pound, at any rate for a start. Something like financial chaos might result if all the rich outsiders who have domiciled themselves in the Channel Islands were to be taxed suddenly, and the result might be a heavy burden.

As incomes under £2,000 will still be exempt there will be no distress to people with small fixed incomes.

—H.B.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

Interport Football Trial, H.K. F.C. ground, Happy Valley, 3.45 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.; Cafe Regent, 5-6.30 p.m.

Hockey: Club 1st XI v. Queen's Regt., U.S.R.C., 4.45 p.m.

H.K. Nationalist Press Association Monthly Meetings, Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, paper by Mr. J. D. Bush, on "Restriction in Modern Times," 5.30 p.m.

Cafe Regent dinner dance, 8 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Beau Geste." World Theatre: "Back to God's Country."

Star Theatre: "The Devil's Cargo."

Principal Mails:—Inward: U.S.A., etc. (President Jefferson); Australia, etc. (Anafura); Outward: Canada, America, etc.

Europe via Vancouver, B.C., and via Siberia (Empress of Russia), 10 a.m.

Thursday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m., and Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.

Cafe Regent dinner dance, 8 p.m.

"Ladies' Night" at European Y.M.C.A., Kowloon.

Queen's Theatre: "Beau Geste." World Theatre: "The Show Off." Star Theatre: "The Show Off."

Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Suez (Malwa), Outward: Europe via Siberia (Malwa), 5 p.m.

Friday.

Epiphany, Twelfth Day, Night (Old-Han). Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.

Cafe Regent dinner dance, 8 p.m.

Hockey: Club 1st XI v. Queen's Regt., U.S.R.C., 5 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Out All Night." World Theatre: "The Eagle." Star Theatre: "The Show Off."

Saturday.

Entries close for Fanning Hunt Steeplechase Meeting, and for Golf: Captains' Cup, Fanning.

Annual Children's Sports at Kowloon Cricket Club.

Annual Yuletide Party for Children at Royal Naval Dockyard Recreation Club.

Yachting: 6th Championship Race for racing yachts.

Cricket League: Division I: Civil Service C.C. v. Royal Navy; R.G.A. v. I.R.C. "B"; University v. Craighower; "C" Division II: "A" v. H.K. Electric Co.; "B" v. Royal Engineers; Police v. C.C. v. Kowloon C.C.

Football League: Division I: Club v. Queen's; Police v. Chinese Ath. v. K.O.S.B. v. Kowloon; Air Force v. Regent; South China v. South China; "A" v. Kowloon; Royal Artillery v. "B"; St. Joseph's v. Kung Woo; South China "A" v. Kowloon; Chinese Ath. v. South China; "B" v. Scouts.

Moslems.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Hotel Savoy, 4.30 p.m.; Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, 4.30-6.30 p.m.

Cafe Regent and King Edward Hotel dinner dances, 8 p.m.

Hong Kong Boxing Association Tournament, Lee Theatre, 9 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Out All Night." World Theatre: "The Eagle." Star Theatre: "The Show Off."

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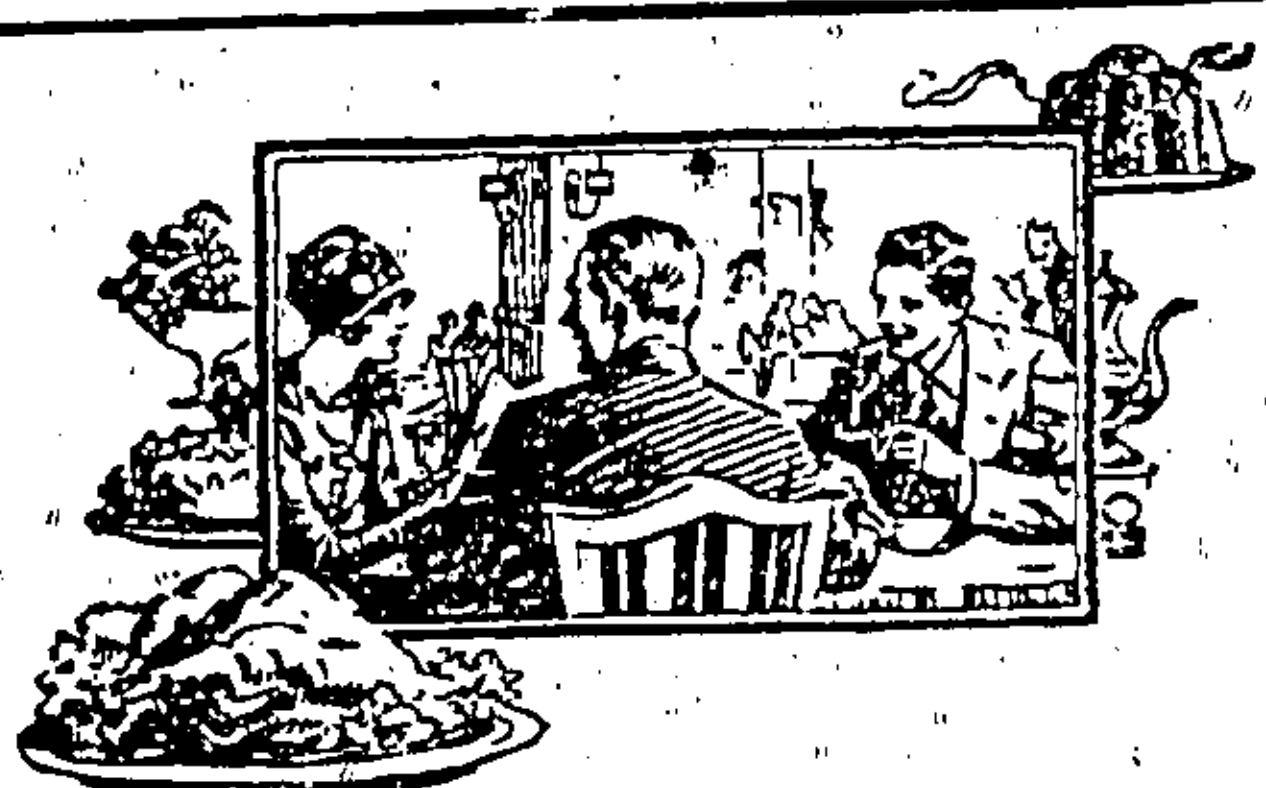
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THE LANGUAGE BARRIER OF THE FAR EAST.

[By JAMES RELSE.]

Good relations between two countries depend to a large extent on the familiarity of the nationals of the one with the language of the other.

Many a European may be heard boasting that he has been 30 years in the country and scarcely knows two words of the language.

The Singapore Base and the disordered conditions in China have naturally attracted a certain amount of attention on the part of the general public to the problems of the Far East. It will, therefore, be of interest to examine the conditions under which our relations with Japan and China are carried on, and the difficulties to be contended with in the successful maintenance of those relations.

Direct contact between nations is the outcome of the official classes of people; the official class, and that section of the public which, for reasons of business or pleasure, is enabled to travel or reside in other countries. Both classes have at all times to contend with the barrier of language, and are therefore fully alive to the difficulties which this barrier presents.

It is no exaggeration to state that the good relations between two countries depend to a large extent on the familiarity of the nationals of the one with the language of the other. Various factors come into consideration: the influence of climate, race, and tradition; but in civilized nations all these are embodied and expressed in the language, so that by the mastery of a foreign tongue the thinking man is enabled to enter into the life of the nation whose language he learns. It may seem unnecessary to stress this point, but so little importance do we attach to foreign languages, in fact, that except in the East, where a knowledge of the language of the country is a *sine qua non*, we do not even insist that our diplomats and consuls should learn the languages of the countries to which they are accredited.

While the literature on the Far East is now fairly extensive, very few Englishmen today take any interest in it, and the ignorance of the average person on problems which indirectly concern him is immense. At a time when the adverse balance of trade and the lack of foreign markets give cause for great anxiety, the importance of our relations, both political and economic, with China and Japan cannot be overestimated. There are at this moment problems confronting the British Empire in China and Japan which call urgently for a closer understanding of the nations with which we have to deal.

Yet the number of people who have a really intimate acquaintance with the psychology, the viewpoint, and the aspirations of these nations, may almost be reckoned on the fingers of both hands. For an intimate acquaintance involves a knowledge of their languages, and it is generally admitted that there is no language harder to learn than Japanese or Chinese.

A Three Years' Job.

The reader may well ask at this stage what amount of study is necessary to acquire a knowledge of Japanese or Chinese.

While in most European languages the written or literary language is different from the spoken, a knowledge of one is generally sufficient to enable one to understand, if not to use, the other. But in Japanese and Chinese the written language has become so utterly dissociated from the spoken that an entirely separate study of the two must be undertaken. No fewer than three thousand ideographs must be mastered in either language before any useful knowledge of the written language is acquired, and in Japanese there is the additional task of learning the various readings of individual ideographs, and of memorizing the two syllabaries with which the Japanese supplement their use of the Chinese character. To complicate matters the number of text-books in English on these subjects is still limited, though the student of today is very much better off in that respect than his predecessor of fifty years ago. The spoken language can be acquired only by residence in these countries, by constant and arduous practice in conversation, and close attention to the available text-books on the vernacular. Naturally the progress of the student will vary according to his ability and application, but in neither China nor Japan is it possible to obtain a really useful knowledge of the spoken and written languages in less than three years.

Nor may the student flatter himself that at the end of three years he is a master of either language.

Thus, before we can obtain an insight into the character of the Chinaman or the Japanese, we find barring the way the practically insuperable barrier of language. Let

us see what efforts are made to overcome this difficulty by the two sections of the British public which come into contact with these two eastern nations.

In the British Consular Services in China and Japan a study of the language is compulsory, and a standard is required from all members. That this renders them very valuable to their country and quite indispensable in the performance of certain duties goes without saying. Owing to the present system of frequent transfers, a similar qualification is not required from members of the Diplomatic Service, whose usefulness in these countries is, therefore, somewhat restricted; a special Consular Staff having to be maintained at our legations in Peking and Tokio to overcome the language difficulty and to act in an advisory capacity on all matters which require a knowledge of the customs, habits, and psychology of the people. The Admiralty, the War Office, and, recently, we believe, the Air Ministry, send out a certain number of officers as language students for periods of three years, but as the majority of them then return to the performance of their normal duties, and have little or no opportunity of keeping up their knowledge, their usefulness after a short time is also somewhat doubtful. Nevertheless the reader will admit that the British Government apparently appreciates the language difficulty and the necessity of overcoming it, and while its efforts to do so are capable of improvement, every credit must be given for what has already been accomplished in the training of officials.

The missionary is invariably required to study the language of his particular field, and, as he usually devotes the whole of his life to work in that field, he attains, as a rule, a very fair standard in both spoken and written languages, which is undoubtedly of the greatest assistance to him in his work. With the scope of that work we are not at the moment concerned. Suffice it to say that, with a knowledge of their language, and a deep interest in and sympathy for the people among whom he works, the missionary may prove, if he wishes, an invaluable factor in the improvement of relations between our country and the nations of the East, though his functions are primarily neither political nor economic.

The Foreigners' Attitude.

Though international relations, good, bad, or indifferent, depend largely upon commerce, it cannot be said that the business section of the British communities in China and Japan makes any great attempt to overcome the language barrier. Many a *trader* (head of a firm) may be heard boasting that he has been thirty years in the country and scarcely knows two words of the language, that in his opinion it is not necessary, and if anyone must learn a foreign language, let the native do it. Juniors coming out from England are not as a rule given any encouragement to study Japanese or Chinese, and most of them, echoing their seniors, will tell you that they get on very well without it. It is true that they do manage to transact business quite successfully, because they are clear in their own minds as to what they want, and through an interpreter usually manage to get it. But the fact that they are moderately successful now is no proof that they would not be infinitely more so if they were acquainted with the language, and with the psychology of the people with which such knowledge would reveal to them.

An interpreter, in any case, is at all times a doubtful quantity. The writer has often been present at interviews which necessitated the presence of an interpreter, and has been amused at the frequent and extraordinary misunderstandings which arise owing to faulty and more translations.

But the business man in the East—more so in China and less so in Japan—is a law unto himself. He mixes only with his fellow-countrymen, and with the Oriental not at all, except in the transaction of business. Thus, as a rule, he is intolerant of the Oriental point of view, and being intolerant, makes no effort to understand it. He would probably, be far more successful and, incidentally, give far less cause for international misunderstanding if he followed the example of the government official and the missionary and made some effort to acquire a knowledge of the language and psychology of the people with whom he has to deal.

We have so far dealt with the attempts made by British subjects to overcome the language barrier. Let us now examine the efforts made by the Japanese and Chinese towards the same end.

There is no doubt that in both China and Japan every endeavour is being made to overcome the language difficulty by obtaining a thorough knowledge of English. English, being the language of commerce and, at the present day, largely the language of diplomacy, is much more extensively studied than any other European language; but the results are still insignificant.

Hong Kong University.

The Chinese is by nature a good linguist, and those who, in mission schools, the University of Hong Kong, and the few Chinese institutions which provide adequate instruction in this respect, make a study of English are by no means unsuccessful in their efforts. A number of Chinese students also go to America for study, and return quite proficient in English. But compared to the total population of China they are but a drop in the ocean, and there are millions upon millions of Chinese who have not the remotest acquaintance with any European language, and are not likely in the near future to have either the opportunity or the inclination for such study.

The Japanese, on the other hand, is a hard linguist. His efforts to overcome the language barrier are far greater and more organized, yet the results are almost lamentable. English is compulsory from primary schools upwards. Unfortunately it is taught in the early stages by Japanese teachers, whose accent and pronunciation are, as a rule, so bad that by the time the student reaches higher grades, where he comes under the instruction of Englishmen or Americans, his faults are ineradicable. It is clear, then, that while both East and West have, to some extent, appreciated the difficulties to which the barrier of language gives rise, and made some effort to overcome them, there is still no common ground where any approach can be made. Whether we attempt to use our Chinese or Japanese as an imperfect medium of intercourse, or whether the Oriental makes use of English, the shortcomings on either side are so great that we are still unable to obtain a perfect understanding. In the realm of international relations the consequences of this *impasse* are really serious. In China we are, as a rule, compelled to use the language of the country in our official dealings, which makes the discussion of delicate negotiations a task of immense difficulty. In Japan both English and Japanese are the "official" media, but while a written document in either country can be read with, and obscure passages eventually elucidated, the possibilities of misunderstanding in the case of conversation are even more formidable. A Japanese Minister, for instance, is expected to conduct his interviews with British or American Ambassadors in English, thus placing himself at an immense disadvantage, and momentarily running the grave risk of being misunderstood on matters of the greatest international importance.

What conclusions are we to derive from this examination of the language barrier between East and West and its effect upon international relations? They are two. Firstly, a general standard of proficiency in the languages of the Far East must be exacted from everyone who, by the nature of his occupation, comes into contact with these countries. Secondly, we look to that far greater section of the British public which plays the part of onlooker and critic to study Eastern problems with greater sympathy, understanding, and tolerance, in view of the immense difficulties which beset those whose direct concern they are.—*Chambers Journal*.

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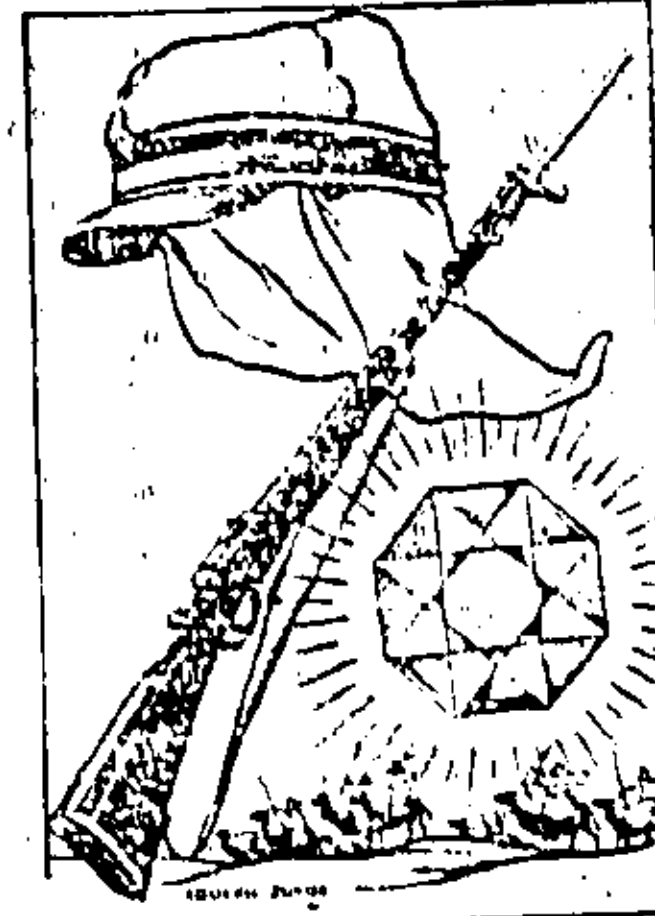
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A romance of a great gold rush—

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HONG KONG POLICE RESERVE.

[ORDERS BY THE HON. MR. E. D. C. WOLFE, CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.]

Training: Part I.

All members of the Police Reserve who have not yet passed out as efficient in Part I. will parade at the Central Police Station for Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises under Sergeant R. J. Hunt on Thursday, January 5th, and Tuesday, January 10th. Fall in on each evening at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

Police Training School.

The classes for instruction in Part II. of training course under Inspector H. J. Paterson at the Police Training School will be resumed on Thursday, January 5th, at 5.30 p.m. sharp and will be continued every Tuesday and Thursday until further notice.

Flying Squad.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Hong Kong section on Thursday, January 5th, will start from the Central Police Station as usual at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Dress: Khaki. (Sgd.) G. B. HARTFORD, D.S.P. (R.), Adjutant.

Hong Kong, January 3rd, 1928.

EX-KAISER EXCISED.

FROM PLAY THAT PRESENTS HIM AS A BLOCKHEAD.

BERLIN.

The part of the ex-Kaiser has been cut out of the play entitled "Rasputin," which is being acted at the Berlin Theatre.

The members of the court before which the ex-Kaiser's petition to restrain the management of the theatre from presenting him on the stage came, visited the theatre, and stated in their judgment that the ex-Emperor Francis Joseph made to appear as an idiot, the ex-Emperor Nicholas as a blockhead, and that the petitioner is presented in the same manner. For this reason, they grant his petition.

The management, which has had a huge advertisement for this poor play from the ex-Kaiser's action, is going to carry the dispute to a higher court. As it is, at the moment when the ex-Kaiser should appear on the stage the actor performing that rôle assures the public that the author's presentation of the three emperors is based on historical facts.

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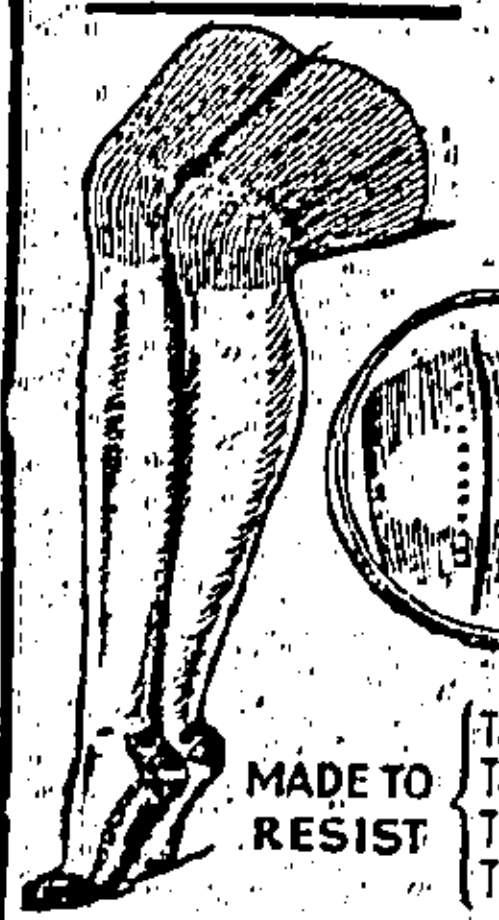
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HONG KONG.

CHINA'S RELIGIOUS CHAOS.

CHANG TSO LIN STANDS FOR CONFUCIANISM

"OLD FAITHS DYING?"

Peking, Dec. 17th.
The fight between religious fundamentalism and modernism has reached China and Generalissimo Chang Tso Lin is personally directing a vigorous campaign for the revival of Confucianism, writes Mr. William R. Kipling the United Press correspondent. He has resumed the practice followed by the emperors of taking a prominent part in ceremonies honouring the philosopher's memory.
He has ordered officials of the Peking Government to do the same thing and to use their influence for the preservation of the ancient moral code. Chinese modernists, represented chiefly by the student classes, are planning to resist what they regard as an attempt to resaddle China with an outworn imperialist religion.

"Hopeless State."

The first result of the fight has been to disclose the almost hopeless state of all religion in China. Not only Confucianism, but Buddhism, Taoism, Mohammedanism, Lamaism and Christianity were found to have decayed to a point where they entered hardly at all into the life of the nation. Ancestor worship is still the universal religion and forms the basis of whatever there is of Buddhism, Confucianism and even Christianity. The veneration of ancestors seems to be instinctive in most Chinese regardless of the special rite under which they choose to carry out this form of worship.

Return to Monarchy?

The modernists believe that Generalissimo Chang Tso Lin's campaign on behalf of Confucianism savors too strongly of a return to the monarchy and they oppose it chiefly on the ground that it is reactionary and possibly part of a plan to establish another Manchurian Dynasty. Confucianism has never been a religion of the Chinese masses. The traditional practice was for the emperors to offer sacrifices in the Confucian temples on behalf of the nation. These temples were scattered throughout China but sacrifices were almost invariably supervised by officials or intellectual leaders. The Confucian philosophy, consisting of ideals and rules for moral conduct, permeates the whole population but the rites are simple and have never had a popular appeal.

Ritual Without Faith.

Buddhism, Taoism, Mohammedanism and, to a lesser extent Christianity have always filled whatever demand there was in China for ritual worship, without any corresponding requirement of faith. All of these religions are in the process of dying out, according to every indication, and the vast majority of Chinese have fallen back on very old superstitions or the simpler forms of ancestor worship. An official of the Peking Government summarized the present outlook by pointing out that the fundamentalism of Chang Tso Lin contemplates the popularization of Confucianism, as the first step in restoring unity of tradition in China and finally, political unity and a strong Central Government.

Taoist Dead, Buddhism In Decline.

Taoism is virtually dead. It has become a polytheistic mixture of demonology and witchcraft, although it is based on an attractive philosophical theory. Taoist temples are now centred chiefly in a small section of Shantung, they are crumbling, dirty, uncleaned for and deserted except at one or two seasons when they are still the centres for certain rites.

Buddhism, centring in Tibet, is also degenerating until it is hardly recognizable as a religion in many parts of China. It has borrowed many details, representing natural forces, from Taoism, in order to keep pilgrims coming to the temples and in many cases Chinese Buddhism is not distinguishable from Taoism. The present ruler

NATIONALISTS AND OPIUM.

NANKING AND CHEKIANG DIFFER

Ever since the Nationalist Government was inaugurated in the new capital, the question of the centralization of authority or otherwise has been the principal point of contention between Nanking and other provincial governments. Among the problems that raise this point of contention, one of the most important is perhaps that of opium suppression.

Opium Policy of Nanking.

The first step the Nanking Government took to solve the opium problem in China is the promulgation of a set of provisional regulations, which unfortunately gave room for unscrupulous drug traffickers to undermine the sincerity of the Government. Consequently, the Nanking Government abolished the provisional regulations and closed up the opium tenders that frustrated the Government's plan of effective suppression. A new set of regulations were proclaimed. While efforts were made to discourage opium smoking as much as possible, the desire to derive a sufficient revenue both for the carrying out of the suppression policy and other expenses of the Government, however, was equally strong. The situation would seem to show that the Government could not do otherwise.

Chekiang's Different Policy.

The Government of Chekiang province, on the other hand, thinks it wise to adopt a different policy. Chekiang leaders such as Dr. Ma Hing Shu, Chen Yung Fang in a letter party held in the Navy Y.M.C.A. last Saturday told the staff of the National Anti-Opium Association and other local leaders that Chekiang was evidently in a comparatively better position so far as finance and political stability is concerned and thus should adopt a stricter policy for the suppression of opium. They contended that the work of opium suppression should be done entirely by the Civil Department of the Provincial Government and not by the Ministry of Finance Direct, and that the end of the policy should be to eradicate opium and not to raise revenue.

According to the vernacular press, definite action has been taken by the Committee of the Chekiang Government and a new commissioner of opium suppression bureau has been named. The new policy seems to have been well underway, though the actual date of its inauguration has not been known. The Nanking Government, however, insists that Chekiang is not yet ready to make this departure.

The National Anti-Opium Body.

The National Anti-Opium Association of China, being a people's organization, has very little interest in the game of politics except when the cause of the anti-opium movement is at stake. In such cases of contention between two authorities, the Association cannot but hold an impartial attitude. While the intentions of the Chekiang Government seem more to correspond with what the people desire the Association is aware of the fact that complete prohibition of opium is possible only when the Central Government is able to adopt a unified policy for all provinces, although allowances have always to be made for local conditions. To achieve this end, the Association is reported to have submitted a recommendation to the Nanking Government for the organization of a Central Opium Prohibition Committee to study the problem and to make plans for the whole country, so that this important work will not be under the sole charge of a few narrow minded politicians and that differences between the Central and the Provincial Governments will be reduced to zero.

of the Chinese Buddhists is a Tibetan known as the Dalai Lama. He is about 52 years of age. Mohammedanism is the religion of less than 20,000,000 Chinese, and the rites bear little resemblance to the ordinary customs of Mohammedans. A few Chinese still make the pilgrimage to Mecca but their number is negligible.

ROUND THE POLICE COURTS.

A DEMENTED PRISONER.

ASSAULTS EUROPEAN SERGEANT IN CHARGE ROOM.

Among cases which came before the local police courts yesterday was one in which a plea of insanity was put forward in connection with a charge brought against a young Chinese son of a local merchant of resisting a search by a police picket.

The case was heard in Mr. R. E. Lindell's court, and Mr. Howard

was for the defence. Mr. Lo stated that defendant had been pronounced insane and was not responsible for his actions when he was searched by the police. Evidence of insanity was produced from Professor Anderson to the effect that defendant was suffering from dementia and was not responsible for his actions.

Proceeding Mr. Lo said that in between these fits of insanity, the defendant suffered from melancholia. When searched by the police constables, he did not realize what he was doing. He was frightened and struggled so strenuously that he broke his watch and spectacles.

His Worship examined the certificate produced from Professor Anderson, and asked Inspector Murphy what he thought of the case.

Inspector Murphy said he had no reason to disagree with the medical view. As a matter of fact, the defendant's actions while in police custody struck him as unusual. Defendant struck a European Sergeant whilst in the charge room, and this action appeared to witness as being "extraordinarily unusual."

Mr. Lo said defendant was very sorry for what he had done, and had asked him (Mr. Lo) to express his sincere apologies.

His Worship thereupon discharged the defendant.

STOWAWAY CASE DISMISSED.

An unusual stowaway case was heard before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate's when a Chinese was charged with stowing away on board the s.s. Benary from Singapore.

While admitting that he had arrived in the Colony without a ticket, defendant said that he had fallen asleep while working on the ship, and it left port before he was awakened. Evidence was given by Mr. W. Murray, second engineer of the ship, that defendant was found in the coal bunker on the morning of December 25th, the day after the vessel left Singapore.

Replying to His Worship, witness said the defendant was practically a prisoner in the bunker. He could not have got out of the bunker until the coal had "sunk." It was quite possible that he had gone to sleep, and a witness had been told by a Chinese coal trimmer that the bunker had been heard creaking from the bunker. Search was then made with the result that defendant was discovered.

His Worship decided he could not convict on this evidence. Defendant was ordered to be sent to the S.C.A. as the ship will not call at Hong Kong on its return trip to Singapore.

TRESPASS AT THE PEAK.

Charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell with trespassing at No. 174, The Peak, a Chinese was fined \$5. It being stated that there was no allegation that defendant was there for an unlawful purpose, as he was known to the gardener of the house.

RETURNED FROM BANISHMENT.

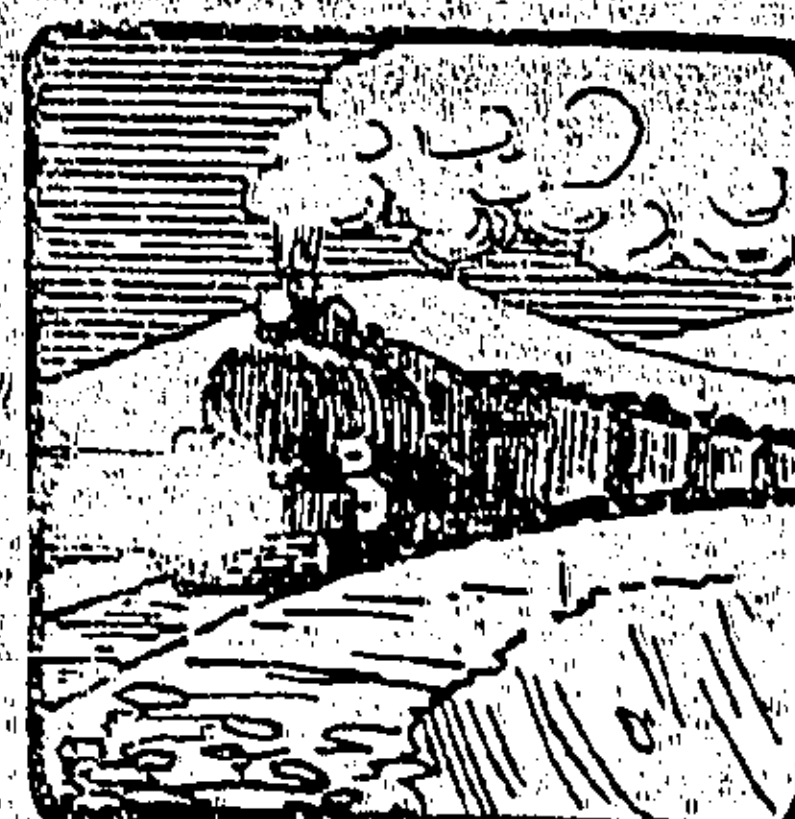
Two Chinese were each sentenced to ten months' hard labour by Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistrate, for returning from banishment before the expiration of their respective terms. One of the defendants was ordered to receive fifteen strokes of the birch, while the other man was ordered twenty strokes in addition to the term of imprisonment, his record showing previous convictions against the Banishment Ordinance.

TOUTING FOR MOTOR-CAR HIRE.

Charged at the Central Magistrate with toutting for motor-car hire, a Chinese was fined \$10. It was stated by an Indian constable that defendant approached a party of three at Des Voeux Road and solicited the hire of a car which was left in a side-street. When he saw the constable he ran away and tried to hide in a ricksha.

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MANILA JEWEL HAUL.

PLEAS FOR LOAN OF FAMILY TREASURES.

COMMISSIONER'S ADOPTED SON DETAINED.

December 29th.

A "burglary" of Resident Commissioner Gabaldon's Manila home at California and Colorado streets netted a haul of P.50,000 in jewelry. It became known this noon. The story was carefully guarded by members of the Gabaldon family until this morning. Investigation by the Secret Service of the alleged "burglary" which took place sometime between December 15th and December 26th, led to the detention of Cayetano B. Garcia, adopted son of Commissioner Gabaldon, and a newly admitted member of the Philippine Bar.

Garcia was taken to the Secret Service Headquarters to-day and under a grilling gave out certain information which the authorities believe will lead to the discovery of the jewelry cache within a few hours.

With an escort of detectives, Garcia was motored to a town in Nueva Ecija this noon and officials are confident that the party will return with the entire loot.

Mrs. Isidoro Gabaldon, through whose efforts the investigation was started refused to comment on the case. It was learned, however, from other sources that the jewelry was missed after confidential pleadings by Garcia to be allowed to wear some of the valuable rings.

It is reported that Garcia, after his admission to the bar, asked to be allowed the use of the family jewels. The fact that he was "grown-up now" and a full-fledged lawyer was used in support of his pleas.

The jewels, consisting of many valuable diamond set rings, bracelets, etc., included two magnificent diamond solitaires. On the day after Christmas, the case was opened and the loss discovered.

His Worship thereupon discharged the defendant.

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SHANGHAI ROBBER GANGS.

FIVE SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONG SENTENCES FOR EXTORTION.

SHANGHAI, December 30th.

In the Provisional Court yesterday Judge Wan, with whom sat Mr. C. F. Whitmore, Senior Consul's Deputy, established a record in passing the death sentence, when he ordered that five members of a gang should be handed over to the Chinese authorities to be executed. This number was exceeded by the old Mixed Court officials, but during the year that the Provisional Court has functioned, it has not been equalled. Several of the gang had committed three crimes, the punishment for each of which is death.

The immediate charge of which they were found guilty referred to their murder of Mr. S. H. Harcourt's chauffeur, the attempted murder of two watchmen, and the theft of \$2,000 on September 20th, 1927. At previous hearings evidence had been given by eye-witnesses to the murder and statements of the men were presented to the Court by Detective-Inspector Condit, who conducted the prosecution. Detectives attached to Louisa Police Station arrested the gang on October 2nd, within a week from the time they committed the murder.

The Provisional Court at that time ordered their remand. Further investigations showed that between August 11th and October 2nd, they had taken part in 17 crimes of violence, the proceeds of which amounted to \$15,000.

Wealthy And Well Armed.

In prosecuting the men, Inspector Condit pointed out that the gang were wealthy, and had informers who led them to houses where large sums of money and jewellery were kept. The Court also ordered the confiscation of a pistol, 50 rounds of ammunition, and about \$370 which were found when the gang were arrested.

In this connection it is interesting to note that there are 40 men in the Municipal Gaol, awaiting execution.

12 Years Sentences.

The Provisional Court yesterday also sentenced four men to 12 years' imprisonment each, on charges of extortion, they having demanded \$50,000 from a wealthy Chinese. Detectives from Louisa Station, commanded by Detective-Inspector Condit, arrested them on October 5th. They were remanded for investigation, and sentence was pronounced yesterday. The charges against two members of the gang were dismissed. — N.C. Daily News.

A NEAT THEFT.

COTTON MERCHANT'S FOKI TRICKED.

A report has been made to the police by the Manager of the On Hin shop, No. 152, Wellington Street, that nine bundles of cotton, valued at \$72 have been stolen by means of a trick.

A Chinese, representing himself as a foki of the Chun Chun shop, of 214, Des Voeux Road Central, went to the shop and ordered ten bundles of cotton. He said that the goods would be paid for on delivery at the Chun Chun shop.

A foki was sent with the customer but, on the way, the customer examined the goods and found fault with one bundle which he said was slightly damaged. He told the foki to return to the shop and have it changed.

The foki, not wishing to carry the whole of the ten bundles all the way back to the shop, took the damaged bundle back and left the other nine in the custody of the alleged customer.

When he returned, the man had disappeared.

LI TSAI HSIN LEAVES FOR CANTON?

YESTERDAY'S INFORMAL VISIT TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE SITUATION IN THE EAST RIVER DISTRICT.

WHERE THE FUTURE OF CANTON WILL BE DECIDED.

General Li Tsai Hsin spent yesterday in Hong Kong. He arrived here by the French M.S. *Andre Lemon* accompanied by several important officials. The present Government of Canton was expecting him here and a representative awaited the Kwangsi leader.

In the course of the day General Li Tsai Hsin made a personal visit to H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.) at Government House being introduced by the Hon. Sir Shou Son Chow and the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall, C.M.G. The interview lasted about an hour.

Six cabins were booked by the party on board the *Fatshan* which was due to leave at midnight last night. Some doubt was expressed in Chinese circles as to whether General Li would not remain a few days in Hong Kong. In view of the situation in Kwangtung, and the urgent call sent him from Canton it is probable that he was among the party leaving.

General Li Tsai Hsin has expressed his determination to deal freely with the "Reds" and also to conduct a vigorous campaign against the Ironsides. He adheres to his old policy of an alliance with Kwangsi but a break with the Northern expedition and the promotion of peace in South China.

THE CONTENDING FORCES.

The position in Kwangtung is resolving itself into the old struggle between the Kwangsi "moderates" and the left wing of the Kuomintang, now represented as regards fighting forces by the 4th Army (Ironsides) under Chang Fat Fui. These number about 25,000 well trained and well equipped men, whose war chest has been replenished from the Canton Government coffers. The Kwangsi forces number about 20,000 but they are nothing like so well trained and supplied. An important factor is the Fukien Army of some 10,000 men under Cheng Ming Shu now in the East River district.

Chiang Kai Shek is supposed to be behind the 4th Army, and Chen was one of his former supporters. He is however, nominally on the side of Li Tsai Hsin, and it remains to be seen which cause he will espouse. With him, the Kwangsi position will be precarious. There are further rumours of an advance of Yunnanese troops under Fan Shou Shang, who is of notoriously extremist, if not Communist sympathies, and will certainly be opposed to the Kwangsi group. Wang Ching Wei, Chiang's political ally, is said to be in Indo-China closely watching the course of events.

The success or failure of the 4th Army remains the crux of the matter. If they can beat the Kwangsi forces they are free to march into Canton. If they continue their present retreat they may join the remnants of Tang Song Chi's army in Hunan.

THE MILITARY POSITION.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Among the military leaders now in Canton are General Wong Shui Hung and General Chan Cheong Po, who will be entrusted with the difficult campaign against the 4th Army Corps (Ironsides) in the East River districts. General Li Tsai Hsin does not want to be driven out of Canton a second time, and he is not expected to return until more or less assured that his position will be safe. His followers in Canton feel quite confident that they are here for good, but supporters of Wang Ching Wei and Chiang Kai Shek, are spreading a report that a Yunnanese army, favourable to the Wang-Chiang party, is to march into Kwangsi in order to attack the Kwangsi clique at base. The Kwangsi clique discount the report as sheer propaganda.

The struggle now beginning in the East River district will decide who are to be the future rulers of Canton. The civilian population is indifferent as to which of the militarists will succeed, but they are in very real fear of another, more successful uprising of the "Reds." If the 4th Army Corps defeat the Kwangsi forces, the present garrison may march out leaving the field clear for the Reds. The 4th Army has retired in good order and has at its disposal the rolling stock and locomotives of the Chinese Section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

The Kwangtung Section of the Canton-Hankow Railway will not run beyond Sunkai Station for the time being, and this order is being differently interpreted. Possibly the Canton Government does not want to see more troops from Shui-kwan, where General Fan Shou Shang has concentrated part of his 18th Army Corps; or more likely the 7th Army (Kwangsi troops) is in need of rolling stock.

Official organs in Canton publish the name of General Li Tsai Hsin as commander-in-chief of the 8th Route Army with General Chen Ming Shu as commander of the East and General Wong Shui Hung of the West Districts. Those three are now the chief commands in Kwangtung Province. Rumour has it that General Chen Ming Shu will take over the 4th Army from Chang Fat Fui and Wong Kie Cheung.

The small river flotilla of the Canton Army, which made itself scarce during the interval between the departure of the Kwangtung troops and the arrival of the Kwangsi forces has not returned to Canton Harbour.

QUIET IN THE CITY.

So far Canton City itself is quiet, although not much business is being done. Small shops in order to supply the daily necessities of the community, have been made to remain open, but only for a few hours each day. The Authorities are trying to persuade all the shops to open, but so far without much success.

Canton's newspaper reading public in these days depend mainly

CANTON THROUGH THE CAMERA.

TERRIBLE RECORD OF SUFFERING.

AN APATHETIC COWD PEOPLE.

"Here they are—all dead!"

What is the use of being Red?

That cynical couplet, placarded on a banner hung over the execution ground, where the bodies of over five hundred "Reds" lay in a straggling line, some still writhing in their last agonies, seems typical of the spirit engendered in the Cantonese by their late troubles.

Everywhere in the stricken city, according to the film "Canton Under the Reds," shown at the World Theatre, are placards and banners, Nationalist and Red, side by side. They float over deserted streets whose gutted houses, with piles of debris at their feet, torn papers and bodies littering the pavements, take one back in imagination to Flanders. The Soviet Consulate is plastered with them; a call to arms, instructions as to the method of attack, and no doubt much moral reflection on the righteousness of the cause. Pasted carelessly hither or half over them are the notices of the other side.

"An eye for an eye," most of them appear in effect to read.

But that is the talk, the reality is typical of the patient East. Looting features here and there small crowds gathered round the spots where the fighting was most bitter, or round the execution field, or dead faces and the destruction of their own homes with the same apathetic curiosity. The film shows that already some small attempt at reconstruction has been made; bamboo scaffolding has risen round some of the badly damaged houses, and looted shops, where windows and doors were destroyed by the pillaging Reds, have been roughly barricaded with the same material.

Indifferent To Horrors.

Life goes on rather as though, the people of Canton were so used to horrors as to be indifferent to them. Lickshas are plying, but dened with long-coated well-to-do gentlemen, along streets strewn with the broken bodies of the people. By the roadside is a little further along a calf lies, a little further along a doorway crutch an old woman and a party of cattered children, half asleep through cold and hunger.

The Troops.

Down the streets march a small body of Nationalist troops, with their curious uniforms, rather like that of boy scouts some among them bare-footed others clothed as coolies. Four Russian prisoners, looking half mad with fear, the others calm, are being dragged along not too gently, and the usual sightseers follow or turn from the contemplation of the ruins to this other interest. But there is no demonstration, joyful or savage such as would be evoked, by a Western crowd. They look, point, follow a little way and then drop off, their curiosity satisfied.

Other groups of pleased looking Nationalist soldiers pose in front of the camera, holding out their rifles with fixed bayonets with a cheerful grin. These represent the victors. Their uniforms are neat and they seem fairly well armed, but here and there one is bare-legged, hatless, or in an ordinary jacket. The "Reds" or such as them as have paid their last debt appear to have been a ragged lot, clothed in rags, many of them quite young lads. They lie there pathetic as slain cattle, under the lorry of the burial corps, manned by cheery soldiers along and drives off with its load of huddled bodies.

The suffering must be appalling and dead horses are being dragged away by the starving for food. There are motor soup kitchens but the organisation is hurried and unsystematic. A plump little street urchin, grins over a brimming bowl of rice. It is not the hopeless apathetic sufferers who are being reached, but the sightseeing gentlemen in nicely washed suits.

A Pile Of Loot.

Outside one of the big shops is a pile of loot abandoned by "Red" soldiers in the fighting. Who will gather it up? At another street corner a large dump is being made of abandoned or confiscated enemy arms and munitions.

These pictures lack the continuity or the surface drama of a studio made film, but by their very incompleteness they tell a terrible and human story, and no more pathetic record could be compiled of the sorrows of Canton during the last few weeks.

The pictures are being shown at the World Theatre during all this week.

CHINESE WEDDING.

LEE-NGAI.

WHEN EAST AND WEST MEET.

A Chinese wedding celebrated with both Western and Eastern customs was solemnized at No. 3, Lower Castle Road yesterday. The bridegroom was Mr. Lee Shiu Kee and the bride Miss Ngai Ling Chee.

No. 3, Lower Castle Road, the residence of the bridegroom was artistically decorated with bunting and coloured electric lights and the scene was made notable by the beautiful dresses of the Chinese ladies present. No fewer than 30,000 crackers were burnt amid the clashing of cymbals and gongs.

The bridegroom left the house, accompanied by his "best man" (in Western manner) and brought his bride back, in a sedan chair, at about 3.45 p.m.

The bride did not leave her chair until 1.45 p.m. This was in keeping with old Chinese custom. The bridegroom, after bringing the bride back to his door went into the house to receive the congratulations of his many friends, and in obedience to tradition he was not to open the door of the sedan chair until he had paid a forfeit to his friends. After much bantering, which lasted over half an hour, the bridegroom was persuaded to pay a forfeit, whereupon he was allowed to go out and kick, not knock, the door of the bridal chair.

Wine-Cups Instead Of A Wedding Ring.

From now on the influence of Western customs on those of an ancient China could be seen. The bridegroom led the bride on his arm to the altar, followed by bridesmaids and train bearers. At the altar, according to Chinese custom, the bride bowed to her relatives and intimate friends, and instead of the bride receiving a ring from the bridegroom, the young couple exchanged gold wine cups, from which they had to drink.

Officiating at the ceremony was Mr. Tai Chai Hi.

A Lovely Bridal Dress.

The bride, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ngai Bong Ping, was dressed in a Chinese dress of pink silk, embroidered with silver lace and trimmed with pearls. Her train was of pink velvet and she carried a bouquet of pink roses and red ribbons. The bridesmaids were the Misses Ngai Sui Lan, and Ngai San Ling (sisters of the bride). The train bearers were the Misses Ng Yan Tak and Ng Sui Chee.

Mr. Ngai Bong Ping, father of the bride, was formerly Police Commissioner of Canton, and the bridegroom is the brother of Mr. Lee Shiu Kee, who was recently married to the eldest daughter of the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall.

After the ceremony, a reception was held in the house. The catering was in the hands of Messrs. Lane, Crawford and the beautiful wedding cake was also made by the same establishment.

The Guests.

Among the guests invited were Sir Shou Son Chow, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, Generals Li Fuk Lam, Si Ngok, Chan Cheong Po, Leung Han Kai, Hung Lok, Ip Kui, Chan Mok, Chung Chan Wa, Wong Kuen, Yau Chit, Ngai Tin Ming, Li Man Yan, Ma Yuk Fung, Lau Chun Wan, Chau King Chau, Chung Shiu, Mo Ku, and Lau Chi Luk, Admiral Chiu King Tong, Messrs. Wu Hon Man, Wu Ching Siu, Ng Kwok Ying, Cheung Wai Cheung, and Chai Hing Wan.

Professors J. Anderson, C. Y. Wang, Professor and Mrs. J. L. Shell-hear, Mr. and Mrs. J. King, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. King, Rev. Dr. W. Pearce, Dr. D. J. Valentine, Mr. J. Barrow, Miss F. C. Woo, Mr. S. Jenyns, Doctors Ma Luk, Ma Chiu Ki, R. J. Wong, Wan Chik Hing, Chan Chik Tin, E. Asger, S. T. Wong, W. T. Cheung, C. W. Ho, M. H. Chan, Kwan Sum Yuen, Chan Kwok Wing, Ho Kam Tong, Mok Kon Sang, Li Po Kwai, Li Yick Mui, Li Yau Chuen, Fung Fuk Tin, Luk Fung Shan, Li Hoi Tung, Leung Fui Kee, Leung Yau Po, B. W. Tape, Hin Shing Lo, Ma Ying Piu, Choi Cheong, Ching Tin Tan, Ma Wing Chan, Cheung Sum Wo, Kau Ying Po, Lo Chiu Kai, Woo Tak Sang, Lee Chu Cheung, Lee Yuk Tong, Lui Chun Sing, Lai Hui Yung, Lai Kwok Lin, Chan Hi Nin, Wong Li Hing, Sun Sing Sam, Ng Bak To, Chung Chum Kai, Lee Bak Hung, Yung Sing Kew, J. F. Grose, H. Q. Hung, Wong Kam Ying, and Wong Man Lam.

To-night a dinner party will be given in honour of the occasion at the Kam Ling Restaurant, West Point.

POLICE AND ROBBERS.

WESTERN MARKET SHOOTING AFFRAY.

ALLEGED GUNMAN CHARGED.

The sequel to the encounter between four gunmen and a police posse at Western Market on December 7th, was heard yesterday when one of the alleged culprits was charged with the murder of two Chinese constables and the wounding of Sgt. T. McMahon and an Indian constable.

It will be remembered that Sgt. McMahon was in charge of a police posse on search duty at about 2.15 a.m. on the morning in question. They came across a gang of four men who were alleged to have robbed a Chinese restaurant. The men were stopped for search, but before the police could close up with them, they opened fire with revolvers, wounding Sgt. McMahon and a Chinese constable. A running fight ensued in the course of which one of the robbers was killed and another wounded. One was caught red-handed and the one who escaped was, according to the police, arrested several days after.

Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and the defendant was not represented. Outlining his case, Mr. Whyte-Smith said, "The posse of police came across the defendant with three others at Wing Lok Street, near the fruit stalls of the Western Market. They were stopped for a search, but before the police could get their men, the accused and his companions opened fire. Sgt. McMahon and a Chinese constable were wounded, but in spite of their wounds, they returned the fire. They shot down one of the robbers and another one was held by two Indian constables.

Fight In The Dark.

The accused then walked away leisurely down Morrison Street towards the Praya. A district watchman on hearing police whistles suspected the defendant, and gave chase. At Bonham Street Sgt. Flattery joined in the chase. The district watchman then opened fire at the accused. The defendant kept at the accused. He kept up as he ran. At Alan Wah Lane, defendant stopped to reload his revolver.

At this stage another Chinese constable joined in the chase, and before the defendant could turn round, the constable (C.92) seized him. The accused, however, seized round and fired point blank at C.92. The bullet, however, did not damage the constable, but beyond cutting the buckle and beyond cutting the tunic, did no damage.

The accused then ran along the Praya, firing as he went, at C.62 who was close at his heels. The defendant then turned into Jubilee Street, where he came across an Indian constable. He fired at the Indian and dropped him with a well aimed shot.

Chinese Searcher Killed.

At this stage Chinese constable 451, also joined in the chase. The accused ran along Queen Victoria Street to the Praya again. And as he was about to head for the Yaumati ferry wharf, two Chinese searchers, although unarmed, pluckily joined in the chase. The defendant fired in the chase. The constable (C.569) fell, with a bullet in his heart. The wound was a fatal one, and the prisoner was now charged with murder.

The accused then ran along Des Vaux Road Central and into Pottinger Street, and Chinese constable C.63 joined in the chase. Then opened fire, but accused replied and wounded him.

Coming to the corner of Chin Lung Street, accused stopped to reload. He, however, did not get very far as C.68 and C.434 fired at him. He fell, wounded in two places, five empty cartridges were found in his revolver and on his person ten live rounds.

After medical evidence had been taken. The case was adjourned until January 9th, at 2.15 p.m.

DISTRICT WATCHMEN'S UNIFORM.

A NEW YEAR CHANGE.

A change has been made in the uniform of the District Watchmen attached to the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs.

Their former lagoon uniform has now been replaced by a smart dark blue uniform, which became operative from the New Year.

The only noticeable difference between this uniform and that worn by the Chinese police is that the District Watchmen do not have the letters "HKP" on the shoulder and there is no identification number on the collar.

The cap badge of the watchmen shows a difference to that of the Chinese police, being a monogram of Chi-nese characters surrounded by a small crown and encircled by a laurel wreath.

A small plaque is worn on the right arm, on which the number of each man is given.

UNDOUBTEDLY.

WATER IS THE FINEST DRINK IF TAKEN IN THE

RIGHT SPIRIT.

WHITE HORSE
Scotch Whisky
WHITE HORSE DISTILLERS, LTD. GLASGOW & LONDON

LOCAL AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

THE NAVY'S CHOICE

Coates
ORIGINAL

PLYMOUTH GIN

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

Excelda Gramophone

The Last Word in Portables.

All Metal, Camera Shaped,
WONDERFUL TONE.Nett \$25.00
Cash

(Close)

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Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

ONOTO
INK
PENCIL

A pencil that writes with ink

for

Permanent

Pencil Notes.

Ideal for use with coloured inks.

\$5.75 each

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

Stationers.

Chater Road.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANLING HUNT STEEPLECHASES.
CHINESE NEW YEAR MEETING.
21st JANUARY, 1928.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and **ENTRY FORMS** for the CHINESE NEW YEAR MEETING to be held on JANUARY 21st, 1928 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained from **Mr. F. PIRCE, GROVE, The Polo Club and Caraway Bay Stables.**
Entries CLOSE before NOON, SATURDAY, 7th JANUARY, 1928.
[5734]

ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following DEBENTURES were DRAWN at the SANITARY BOARD ROOM on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1927:

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
1	185	401	571
2	187	405	574
3	191	413	578
4	195	416	581
5	198	418	583
6	203	422	588
7	204	429	592
8	208	431	594
9	209	433	599
10	211	436	606
11	212	438	611
12	213	441	612
13	214	443	613
14	218	444	615
15	220	445	618
16	225	450	619
17	226	451	620
18	230	460	622
19	232	463	625
20	234	467	629
21	236	473	632
22	238	474	631
23	241	475	631
24	242	476	637
25	248	479	637
26	250	482	640
27	253	483	644
28	255	484	646
29	257	485	647
30	261	490	648
31	262	493	655
32	263	496	657
33	265	499	658
34	266	500	659
35	268	501	663
36	269	505	664
37	270	506	668
38	271	517	673
39	273	519	674
40	274	521	679
41	285	522	680
42	286	523	681
43	288	524	684
44	291	528	685
45	294	530	687
46	295	532	689
47	298	537	692
48	299	547	694
49	308	562	697

Holders of Drawn Debentures who desire to be paid on the 16th JANUARY, 1928, are requested to inform the SECRETARY on or before SATURDAY, 14th JANUARY, 1928. AND NOTICES HEREBY GIVEN that DEBENTURES numbered as above which are not Cashed on 16th JANUARY, 1928, will be Cashed on 16th JANUARY, 1928, and will be paid on 16th JULY, 1928.

By Order of the Committee,
E. D. MATTHEWS,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 31st December, 1927.
[5733]

HONG KONG TUG & LIGHTER CO. LTD.

TRANSPORT AND BAGGAGE DEPT.
TELEPHONE (C. 751)
(C. 3679)

FROM JANUARY 4th, 1928, A LIGHTER will leave the Kowloon Quay and also HONG KONG WHARF at 12 NOON DAILY except SUNDAYS. Cargo in Small or Big Lots will be Accepted for Transport Across the Harbour and Coolies will deliver same. Rates quoted and Contracts made. We will, on receipt of your Bill of Lading, obtain all necessary Enforcements and deliver Goods into your Godown or to any Place in the Colony. Examination and Delivery of Damaged Goods also carried out. Personal Baggage Shipped or Landed. Furniture Removed.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
[5731]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF MARIANO LIMAP NOLASCO, LATE OF MANILA IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of the provisions of Section 54 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and Others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 31st DAY OF JANUARY, 1928.

All Creditors and Others are accordingly hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned on or before that date.
Dated this 3rd day of January, 1928.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Administratrix,
Princes Building,
Hong Kong.
[5728]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONTINENTAL PIECE GOODS.

GERMAN Export Firm, well established in Shanghai and Northern Markets, and having Excellent Contacts with LEADING GERMAN AND OTHER CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURERS, wishes to appoint REPRESENTATIVE for Hong Kong and South China. Might possibly combine with English Textile Agent resident at Hong Kong.

Applicants please state full particulars as to previous experience and as to terms expected, to Mr. H. G. 1627, ALA HAASENSTEIN & VOGELER, HAMBURG 36.

ENGLISH Firm manufacturing First Class GRAMOPHONE RECORDS, etc., requires English Firm established in Hong Kong to act as SELLING AND DISTRIBUTING AGENTS for Hong Kong and District. Write giving Bank and Two Commercial References also Estimate of Trade to "N. R. S." c/o VICKERS, 24, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NOTICE.

FREDERICK ARTHUR POLLOCK and ROBERT GORDON have THIS DAY been authorized to sign for the Company "JOHN J. JARVINE, MATHEWSON & CO. LTD." Hong Kong, 1st Jan. 1928. [5721]

ST. GEORGE'S BALL.

6th JANUARY, 1928.

MEMBERS of ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY requiring further Tickets for the BALL are Requested to apply to S. T. BUTLIN, c/o LINATRAID & DAVIS, on or before the 4th JANUARY, 1928. [5715]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING.
13th, 14th, 15th & 16th FEBRUARY, 1928.

DRAFT Programmes and **Entry Forms** are Now Ready and may be obtained at the Race Course, Hong Kong Club and Caraway Bay Stables. [5653]

BY ORDER OF THE FIRST MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

SITUATE at MONGKOKSTON in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hong Kong and registered at the Land Office as **THE REMAINING PORTION OF KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 950.** Together with the Messuages or Tenement and other Erections and Buildings thereon now known as No. 415, RECLAMATION STREET.

Area: 712 Square Feet or thereabouts.
Annual Crown Rent: \$4.00.

By **MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.**

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA, HONG KONG.

WEDNESDAY,
The 4th DAY OF JANUARY, 1928,
At 3 o'clock P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to:

Messrs. GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO.,
First Mortgagee's Solicitors,
St. George's Building, CHATEL ROAD, Hong Kong.

Dated the 21st day of December, 1927. [5650]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

SITUATE at SHAUKIWAN ROAD in the Colony of Hong Kong, and registered in the Land Office as **INLAND LOT No. 1705,** and known as the **MING YUEN GARAGE.**

Area: 207,900 sq. ft. or thereabouts
Annual Crown Rent: \$473.00

By **Messrs. LAMBERT BROS.,**
Auctioneers,
At Their SALES ROOM,
No. 8A, DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA, HONG KONG.

FRIDAY,
The 13th DAY OF JANUARY, 1928,
At 3 o'clock P.M.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to:

Messrs. HASTINGS, DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Mortgagee's Solicitors,
8, MARK YUEN ROAD CENTRAL, OR
Messrs. LAMBERT BROS.,
Auctioneers,
No. 8A, DUNDRELL STREET.

[5720]

LOST—1 ZIRCON BROOCH—
Pale Blue Stone, Gold Claw Mounting.—Reply: Box 5717, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [5717]

INTIMATIONS.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING COMPANY, LTD.

1st FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

FIFTEENTH DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the Debentures, the undermentioned Numbers of Debentures of the total value of £25,000 were drawn on the SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1927, at the Offices of the Company, No. 22, Austin Friars, in the City of London, in the presence of **WALTER EDWARDS TURNER**, one of the Directors, **ALFRED WILLIAM BERRY**, Secretary of the Company, and **Nicolas ROBERT JACRALDE**, of 9, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, Notary Public.

The said Debentures will be paid off at Par on the 31st DECEMBER, 1927, at either of the following places:

IN LONDON: At the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 3, London Wall Buildings, E.C.2;

IN BRUSSELS: At the Offices of the Local Board, 13, rue de la Paix, Brussels;

IN LIMA: At the General Offices of the Company, Tintin.

6 Bonds of £500 Each, Numbered:
91 103 205 230 244 261

70 Bonds of £100 Each, Numbered:
322 326 335 355 419 478
537 572 574 582 601 714
813 955 975 1013 1019 1132
1200 1272 1387 1429 1449 1476
1498 1499 1506 1585 1740 1745
1871 1787 1828 1917 1919 2040
2022 2172 2510 2524 2530 2576
2411 2453 2457 2553 2675 2694
2696 2748 2750 2779 2830 2868
3117 3126 3129 3133 326 3310
3317 3348 3363 3390 3504 3604
3640 3679 3704 3727

700 Bonds of £20 Each, Numbered:
3821 3828 3877 3886 3900 3937
3940 3954 4013 4016 4018 4159
4161 4185 4352 4402 4510 4526
4633 4651 4657 4658 4667 4704
4718 4822 4823 4878 5302 5381
4959 5130 5156 5185 5302 5381
5382 5440 5463 5180 5508 5511
5547 5561 5771 5794 5970 6098
6093 6133 6166 6202 6335 6357
6368 6440 6673 6700 6712 6717
6768 6775 6782 6831 6842 6849
6978 7033 7041 7105 7175 7237
7263 7381 7409 7410 7412 7462
7504 7527 7539 7611 7672 7688
7721 7771 7780 7791 7820 7869
7869 7907 8015 8053 8174 8201
8209 8247 8274 8282 8282 8284
8289 8751 8754 8754 8754 8754
9267 9269 9316 9365 9412 9417
9531 9532 9602 9671 9672 9731
9623 10012 10031 10073 10077 10101
10142 10165 10168 10278 10285 10417
10475 10505 10509 10569 10615 10650
10633 10713 10767 10768 10822 10833
10675 11015 11017 11048 11260 11269
11267 11306 11314 11318 11370 11473
11490 11495 11496 11522 11547 11553
11576 11776 11818 11825 11870 11890
11889 11896 11908 11920 12034 12056
12065 12172 12282 12350 12390 12781
12782 12801 12802 12855 12909 12950
12954 12970 12970 12970 12970 12970
13408 13436 13512 13561 13567 13633
13646 13664 13740 13822 13846 14012
14082 14167 14227 14304 14411 14529
14586 14696 14696 14692 14693 14676
14731 14741 14772 14947 14977 15094
15036 15119 15127 15161 15258 15267
15294 15354 15574 15641 15666 15672
15736 15755 15770 15792 15814 15815
15858 15926 16073 16105 16131 16212
16212 16257 16242 16249 16345 16425
16452 16456 16459 16562 16797 16849
16855 16879 16943 16955 16986 17053
17093 17145 17209 17292 17348 17411
17471 17511 17512 17561 17571 17583
17732 17759 17812 17851 17908 17951
17909 17922 17953 18041 18076 18234
18279 18315 18325 18330 18428 18430
18499 18475 18478 18625 18637 18641
18730 18771 18773 18914 18992 19025
19185 19339 19337 19336 19493 19496
19529 19531 19563 19605 19628 19752
19820 19856 20008 20060 20074 20323
20365 20367 20391 20395 20438 20437
20530 20542 20596 20775 20854 20963
20992 21138 21181 21187 21226 21306
21434 21445 21450 21450 21586 21593
21726 21744 21757 21819 21901 21917
21933 22007 22082 22111 22168 22200
22255 22256 22295 22383 22445 22475
22682 22714 22773 22842 22962 22965
22939 23057 23127 23181 23209 23228
23218 23268 23301 23329 23354 23367
23316 23436 23451 23450 23750 23784
23826 23831 23860 23868 23953 24051
24055 24103 24175 24248 24251 24285
24417 24432 24443 24533 24539 24847
24950 24712 24744 24755 24874 25038
25079 25100 25263 25240 25305 25321
25333 25483 25493 25518 25549 25575
25709 25711 25755 25828 25833 25916
25956 25970 25997 26040 26131 26188
26191 26214 26250 26233 26295 26384
26423 26437 26519 26539 26580 26650
26663 26675 26711 26747 26800 26812
26855 26864 27030 27152 27197 27226
27257 27261 27261 27264 27482 27485
27531 27589 27591 27643 27656 27706
27804 27891 27907 28045 28051 28054
28067 28098 28103 28171 28178 28315
28321 28324 28407 28418 28517 28579
28655 28660 28703 28709 28939 28959
29055 29130 29138 29202 29202 29254
29063 29078 29098 29170 29217 29237
29490 29443 29473 29592 29593 29599
30064 29704 29841 29900 30024 30060
30069 30136 30265 30336 30374 30483
30559 30652 30664 30917 30933 31008
30168 31091 31104 31128 31135 31174
31191 31206 31282 31355 31382 31438
31555 31563 31603 31608 31694 31701
31798 31834 31887 32041 32180 32201
32303 32375 32315 32561 32510 32722
32503 32586 32592 32614 32675 32682
33037 33109 33173 33226 33240 33507
33510 33511 33515 33545 33553 33575

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING COMPANY, LTD.

1st FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT OF THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST Due on 1st JANUARY, 1928, will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 31 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, At Tientsin, Shanghai

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, At Hong Kong, Tientsin and Shanghai only.

BAIJING BANK At Tientsin and Shanghai only.

BAIJING BANK FOUR At Tientsin and Shanghai only.

The Interest, less Income Tax at 4% in the £, will be:

On £20 DEBENTURES: a. d.
£20 (Gross) 12. 0.
Less Tax at 4% in the £ 2. 4. 8

Net Amount Payable £ 9. 7. 13

On £100 DEBENTURES: £20. 0. 0.
Less Tax at 4% in the £ 12. 0. 0.

Net Amount Payable £ 8. 0. 0.

On £500 DEBENTURES: £215. 0. 0.
Less Tax at 4% in the £ 2. 0. 0.

Net Amount Payable £ 213. 0. 0.

Payment will be made in Local Currency at the Demand Paying Rate of Exchange of the Day the Coupon is presented.

By Order,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,
P. C. YOUNG,
General Manager.
[5713]

THE KOWLOON MOTOR 'BUS CO., LTD.

"SPECIAL" AND "FAMILY" MONTHLY TICKETS.

HOLDERS of the above-mentioned Tickets are HEREBY INFORMED that effective JANUARY 1st, 1928, such Tickets will Not be Available.

SPECIAL tickets are those which have hitherto been sold at less than the charge of \$5.00 each.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LAM MING FAN,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 20th Dec. 1927. [5677]

TO LET.

A FLAT in BATHING BUILDINGS, KOWLOON.

Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[5617]

TO LET—From First FEBRUARY, No. 2, KELTIE HOUSE,

SEAL, Four Rooms, Flush System, Separate Kitchen, Servants' Quarters. All Modern Conveniences.—Apply: **Messrs. DEACONS, PRINCE'S BUILDING.** [5725]

INTIMATIONS.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING COMPANY, LTD.

1st FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

FIFTEENTH DRAWING.

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MARSHAL CHIANG KAI SHEK NOW AT NANKING.

PREPARING FOR THE FOURTH KUOMINTANG CONFERENCE.

DR. C. C. WU INTERVIEWED.

KUOMINTANG FACTIONS ANGLING FOR MARSHAL FENG YU HSIANG'S SUPPORT.

MARSHAL CHIANG PERSONA NON GRATA WITH THE NANKING FACTION.

Marshal Chiang Kai Shek is now in Nanking paying the way. It is stated, for the Fourth Kuomintang Conference. He appears to have obtained most of his supporters from the "Left Wing" of the Party, whose leader was the notorious Wang Ching Wei. Nanking faction is by no means disposed to welcome Marshal Chiang. Evidently both factions are keen to have Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang enrolled under their special banner. At present he is nominally loyal to the Nankingites, but as they appear to be none too sure of him, they have sent a delegation to dissuade him to withstand all blandishments from their rivals. Thus does China's political puzzle become more than ever puzzling.

CHIANG KAI SHEK AGAIN IN HARNESS.

(Fah Tei Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, Jan. 3rd. Marshal Chiang Kai Shek proceeded to Nanking from Shanghai on the 2nd inst. for the purpose of preparing for the 4th Kuomintang Conference. It is stated that he intends immediately to call a joint conference among the members of the Executive Committee and those of the Court of Impeachment, should the 4th Kuomintang Conference fail.

The "Left Wing" leaders, who include Mrs. Liao Chung Kai, Kan Nai Kwang, Chen Kung Pu and Chen Shu Jen are now hiding in Marshal Chiang's private residence in Shanghai, awaiting Marshal Chiang's call when they will proceed to Nanking to attend the conference.

FIGHT IN CHAPEL.**VOLUNTEER CORPS AND ROBBERS.**

SHANGHAI, December 30th.

A very serious shooting affair took place in the Ying Hsiang Zang Village in Chapei to the east of Diswell Road Extension yesterday evening when a gang of some 50 armed robbers, dressed with members of the Chinese Merchant Volunteer Corps, resulting in the death of one of the latter, and the wounding of three others. Several robbers and six pedestrians were wounded.

It appears that shortly after 5.30 p.m. two volunteers as they approached the corner of Lingting and Woshua Roads, were approached by several men who suddenly opened fire. The volunteers were unarmed and the robbers then proceeded to loot the shops in the vicinity. Another volunteer named Kwok Yu Tung, shooting one of the robbers, was mortally wounded. The shots attracted the attention of other volunteers who rushed to the scene and a pitched battle took place. Members of the Tientsin Fire Brigade also arrived intending to turn a hose on the robbers but they were fired at and had to retire.

Police Equipment.

The police of the district numbering about 200 could only muster (Continued on next Column.)

TROUBLE ON IRAQ FRONTIER.**BRUTAL ATTACK ON PEACEFUL SHEPHERDS.****SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES FEARED.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BAGDAD, Jan. 3rd.

Throughout the breadth of Iraq there is seething indignation at the atrocities of Faisal-Dawish. Recently he carried out his third ferocious raid in six weeks on an Iraq tribe of harmless shepherds, slaughtering all males including infants and driving off the cattle leaving a miserable remnant of women to die of hunger.

News trickles across the desert too late for effective airforce action. All the nomads are panic-stricken, including the great Anizah tribe, who are scattered along the desert route to Syria.

These raids reveal the weakness of the Faisal-Dawish regime, which apparently is impotent to control its former supporters, and unless immediate punitive measures are devised, serious political consequences in Iraq are feared.

[A Reuter cable of November 25th stated that Faisal-Dawish had concentrated 5,000 troops on the Iraq frontier, following a dispute over the construction of a police post at Nasriyah, which Faisal-Dawish's brother attacked on November 14th, killing and wounding 5 policemen and 12 labourers. British bombing planes were stated to have been closely watching the frontier.]

BRITAIN'S PENSIONS SCHEME.**NEW ACT IN OPERATION.**

AFFECTS NEARLY HALF A MILLION PERSONS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Reuter, Jan. 3rd.

The final section of the contributory Pensions Scheme, which was embodied in the 1915 Act, became operative yesterday. Under it 450,000 persons, between the ages of 65 and 70 who have been insured under the National Health Scheme, which covers 15,000,000 weekly wage earners, will be entitled, forthwith to a pension of 10s. weekly, irrespective of any other means they may possess. The benefits also apply to wives of insured persons. Another section of the act which came into operation with the New Year relieves workpeople over 65 years of age from liability to pay contributions under the Health Insurance Scheme but employers are still required to pay their share of the contribution in respect of such workpeople.

"THE DAWN."**ATTEMPT TO ALIGHT NEAR SCHOONER.****A LOUD SPLASH.**

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

PORTLAND (Maine), Jan. 2nd.

The captain of a Nova Scotia schooner, which has just put in here, reveals the probable fate of the Atlantic aeroplane "Dawn." He says that on the evening of December 23rd, whilst off Cape Cod, he and an officer on watch distinctly heard the muffled roar of an aeroplane engine suddenly grow louder, then a loud splash like a heavy body dropping into the water from a great height.

He adds that it was impossible for anything but a seagoing vessel to have been in the mountainous seas. It is probable that the "Dawn" attempted to alight near the schooner but sank immediately.

THE "RED ROSE."**LEAVES RANGOON FOR SINGAPORE.**

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rangoon, Jan. 2nd.

The British aeroplane "Red Rose," with Mrs. Keith Miller and Captain Lancaster, aboard, left Rangoon to-day for Tavoy and Singapore on a further stage of their flight to Australia. A big crowd gave the fliers an enthusiastic send-off.

BURMESE VILLAGERS ATTACK POLICE.**SEVERAL CASUALTIES IN JUNGLE FIGHT.****VIRAGO KILLED.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Rangoon, Jan. 1st. Villagers attacked a police patrol near Paungde and seriously wounded the station officer of Hmatatung village. The police finally fired the mob, and 2 villagers are reported killed and 3 injured. The attack was the outcome of agitation for non-payment of the Capitation tax, in connection with which the police endeavoured to arrest a woman. Order was restored.

Rangoon, Jan. 2nd. The village mentioned above is large, but is situated in the depth of the jungle some distance from Paungde. The attack was evidently premeditated. The five injured villagers are expected to recover. Among the casualties were three elderly women, the fiercest of whom was killed while attempting to disarm a policeman who was lying on the ground wounded.

A SECOND DELUGE.**FLOOD HAVOC FOLLOWS THAW IN ENGLAND.**

ROADS IMPASSABLE AND HOUSES UNSAFE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Jan. 2nd.

"Rather mild" is now the feature of the weather reports, but "mildness" has taken the form of persistent rain. Snows are rapidly melting with the result that the cool peril threatens to be quite as serious as the snow held up.

Lakes Formed In Sussex.

The Automobile Association has today received reports that roads are flooded throughout the country. Lakes have formed in Sussex and other home counties where the snow has been deepest, and their dimensions are steadily increasing. Subsidence are reported on some railways, interrupting traffic. Travellers along "sunken" roads, which were formerly choked with drifts, are now exposed to the dangers of miniature avalanches from the banks. The Thames is rising rapidly.

The Torrential Thames.

LONDON, Jan. 3rd.

From the moorland stream of Devon to the rivers of South Wales, the Midlands, and the North Country, including the Thames, all waterways within twenty-four hours have become raging torrents, confining fears of extensive floods. Thousands of acres have been inundated, and houses have had to be hurriedly abandoned, the occupants being rescued with difficulty.

There are several feet of water on the main roads, isolating towns and railway stations. Numerous cattle have been drowned and only trees along the banks indicate the normal course of many rivers.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Roads Impassable.

Floods which are reported from all parts are being regarded by motorists as being as bad as the previous snowdrifts. The Royal Automobile Club and the Automobile Association are sending out lists of roads made impassable by water which is inches deep in some cases.

Besides floods additional difficulty is created for road traffic by miniature avalanches which in many places, as a result of the thaw, slip from higher ground into the roadway. Night travelling is of course, particularly affected by such unexpected obstructions. Conditions in the English Channel are again bad. A strong south-westerly gale is blowing and a heavy sea is running. This afternoon's Boulogne-Folkestone boat had to be diverted to Dover.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Floods After The Thaw.

Reuter, January 3rd.

The floods caused by yesterday's rapid thaw and heavy rain continue serious but during the night the temperature became lower and the rain ceased, thus easing the situation. Steady wind has prevented

In London, the most serious flooding occurred in the Harlesden area where 200 houses and several roads were affected.

Many important roads in Southern England are impassable but continuing in the Thames Valley, owing to the preparations of the Thames Conservancy Board, are less serious than had been anticipated.

The water continues to rise at Reading, but the situation is considered well in hand and cold dry weather to-day will assist the water to drain away.

MUZZLING A NEWSPAPER.**BOMB OUTRAGE IN PENNSYLVANIA.**

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

SCRANTON (Pennsylvania), Jan. 1st.

Three persons were injured and considerable damage done to property by an explosion of dynamite in the printing department of the *Scranton Evening Sun*. It is believed that the outrage was an attempt to intimidate the publishers of the paper, which has been active in exposing vice in the city.

IMPROVEMENT IN BRITISH TRADE.

WHAT THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSES REVEAL.

IMMENSE TURN OVER.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Reuter, Jan. 3rd.

Improvement in trade is the reason generally ascribed for the record turnover of money during the past year reported by the bankers' clearing houses. Cheques paid at clearing houses exceeded those in the previous year by £1,725,000,000. The main causes, according to the clearing house inspectors, were: the gradual recovery and expansion of trade in some industries and the large movement of funds in connection with the Government's debt conversions and the immense turnover of money on the short loan market. How remarkable has been the growth of banking business in the present century is shown by the annual increase in clearings from under £200,000,000 to over £41,000,000,000 in the past year.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Increased Stock Exchange Activity.

LONDON, Jan. 2nd.

The very gradual recovery and expansion of trade in some industries, large movements of funds in connection with Government finance and an immense turnover of money in the Short Loan Market are ascribed as the principal causes (apart from the depression caused by the coal dispute) for the large increase in the activities of the Bankers' Clearing House for 1927 as compared with 1926.

The grand total amounted to a new record of £41,000,000,000 sterling, an increase of 2.1 per cent over the normal year 1925.

New issues in 1927 at £15,000,000 showed an increase of £4,000,000 over 1926, while the growth of Stock Exchange business is reflected by the total of £3,880,000,000 on Settling Days, which exceeded the 1925 total of £3,300,000,000 and the 1926 total by £40,000,000.

SKIRMISH IN NICARAGUA.**REBELS DRIVEN TO MOUNTAINS.****ACCURATE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.**

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1st.

Five officers and 150 men of the Marine Corps are shortly going to Nicaragua from New York. A detachment of 200 Marines arrived in Nicaragua in December.

The Navy Department states that the insurgents with whom the Marines were in action appeared better trained than usual in Nicaragua. They were armed with automatic rifles, machine-guns, and dynamite bombs. The battle lasted 80 minutes before the insurgents were driven off.

American reinforcements marching on Quilich came into conflict with the followers of General Sandino and 1 marine was killed and 5 wounded. The rebels fled to the mountains.

A feature of the recent fighting is the accuracy of the rebels' anti-aircraft fire against American aeroplanes.

TIENTSIN CONSUL'S HONOUR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Jan. 2nd.

M. Sauphar, French Consul at Tientsin, has been named Officer of the Legion d'Honneur.

FAMOUS DANCER DEAD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Jan. 2nd.

The death is announced of the famous dancer, Miss Lois Fuller. [She was the lady who in the "gingies," if we remember aright, made famous what was known as the "Skirt Dance."]

MISS GLEITZE'S BIG SWIM.**ALMOST REACHES GIBRALTAR.****ANOTHER ATTEMPT IN PROGRESS.**

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Reuter, Jan. 2nd.

Miss Gleitze, the London typist, just failed to-day to swim across the Straits of Gibraltar. This was her second attempt. She left Tangier in a tug for a point west of that place, being accompanied by British Consular representatives to act as independent witnesses.

Entering the water at three o'clock in the morning she was sighted more than half-way between Tangier and Gibraltar at noon. Later she was reported only one mile from Tarifa, the southernmost point of Gibraltar, and was expected to land there. Eventually, however, news was received that Miss Gleitze had had to abandon the swim, the sea having become very choppy.

Six hours after Miss Gleitze had started another British girl, Miss Hudson, began an effort to swim the Straits, starting from Alcazar, east of Tangier. British Consular representatives were, in her case also, in an accompanying tug, and precautions had been taken against sharks attacking the swimmer. Later reports stated that Miss Hudson was making good progress.

MACAO NEWS.**A WHARF IN THE NEW PORT.**

Macao, Jan. 2nd.

Work commences in the New Year on a wharf in the New Port, the first important work in the recently made outer harbour of Macao. It is a good beginning for the New Year.

The pier will be about 470 feet long and the first 150 feet will be made of granite blocks, and the pier will then be continued for 320 feet of wooden beams and steel girders. The width of the pier will be about 48 feet.

The total cost will be approximately \$130,000, of which the stone is to cost a little more than \$20,000. It is expected that the work will be completed in rather less than nine months. The builders are the Netherlands Harbour Works Company, the builders of the port, and who are now engaged in harbour works at Hong Kong.

It is believed that this pier will suffice for all the immediate needs of the new harbour and the depth of the harbour bed on both sides of the pier will be sufficient to enable the berthing of vessels of even 4,000 or 5,000 tons burthen. Conditions regarding the use of the wharf by vessels have not yet been framed, but it is believed that they will be exceedingly reasonable.

HISTORY OF MACAO.

A book has just been published in Portuguese, giving an outline history of Macao. It is called "Resumo da Historia de Macao." It is by a French priest writing under the non-de-plume of Eudore de Colombar and edited and translated by Captain Jacinto Moura. In the book are a number of interesting illustrations.

730 AFTER A £6 A WEEK JOB.

Lewisham Guardians received 730 applications for two posts which they advertised.

There were 730 applications for the post of charge engineer at the board's hospital at a salary of £6 a week and a dinner daily, and the board appointed Mr. W. J. Williams, of Cardiff, an ex-Chief Engineer of the Navy, who served in a submarine during the war. There were 140 answers to the other advertisement for a working electrician.

MARITIME CUSTOMS REVENUE.**CANTON'S BIG DECREASE.****NATIVE CUSTOMS ALSO DOWN.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Jan. 2nd.

The Maritime Customs Revenue for 1927 amounts to H.K. Tls. 88,687,000, a decrease of Tls. 9,433,000 compared with 1926. The sterling equivalent at an average exchange of 2/6d. 13/10 is £9,677,000 compared with £12,165,000 last year.

The chief increases are:—

Tientsin.—Tls. 920,000.
Dairen.—Tls. 341,000.
Harbin.—Tls. 288,000.
Swatow.—Tls. 255,000.
Antung.—Tls. 103,000.
Decreases are shown by Shanghai.—Tls. 7,283,000.
Hankow.—Tls. 2,533,000.
Canton.—Tls. 1,538,000.

The Native Customs Revenue under the officiating Inspector General's control, amounts to Tls. 2,781,000 a decrease of Tls. 720,000. All the foreign loan and indemnity obligations secured by the Customs, including the Service Reorganisation Loan, have been met in full, the cost in silver of the above gold obligations being Tls. 6,611 compared with Tls. 33,183, owing to the higher silver rate of exchange on the same obligations last year.

The Service of both interest and redemption on all domestic loans secured on cancelled indemnities has been met in full and the interest on domestic loans secured on the Customs surplus, which is under the control of the Inspector General has also been met in full, but owing to the deficiency in revenue no redemption payments on any of these loans could be made. Redemption payments of the Consolidated Debt are therefore now two years in arrears.

DEAN INGE ON BIRTH CONTROL.**DUTY OF PARENTS.****SUPERSTITION THAT IS SHAMEFUL.**

Dean Inge, of St. Paul's, speaking on "Scientific Ethics" at the Goldsmiths' Hall E.C., said:

There has been a marked recrudescence of superstition since the Great War, chiefly, perhaps among the half-educated rich. What a shameful and discreditable thing it is to see an otherwise intelligent person refusing to sit down to dinner as one of 13, or "touching wood" if he has said anything "unlucky." If there is a God He is certainly not a capricious Oriental sultan from whom favours may be obtained by making friends with His courtiers. He is not a magnum distributor of punishments. And He is certainly not the head of the clerical profession.

The certainty that the lower animals are literally our distant cousins ought to make some change in our attitude towards them. The killing of birds and beasts for the pleasure of killing them is mainly an aristocratic diversion. The amusement is supposed to be that of a gentleman, and of a gentleman means; but it seems a barbarous and degrading form of recreation. We cannot throw on the Deity the responsibility for bringing unwanted children into the world and leaving them to the State to clothe, feed, and support by out-door relief.

The morality of birth-control depends on the motive. The good citizen wants to do his best for his children and for his country. If he has reason to think that his children are not likely to be healthy in mind or body or if it is plain that there is no longer room for large families in the class of the nation to which he belongs it is his duty to act in accordance with that knowledge. It is perhaps too much to hope that any Government will produce large families to add new burdens to the rates.

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THE HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4th, 1928.

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MOTORING NOTES

A Weekly Review dealing with Matters of Interest to all Local Motorists.

Motor Notes—Uniform Rule of the Road—The Motor Age—Doctoring the Motor cycle—
Oldest Ford in the Philippines—Horse versus Motor.

MOTOR NOTES.

THE SPEEDWAY.

A vision of "the speedway of the future" was presented by Mr. W. Ross Jeffreys, chairman of the Roads Improvement Association at the world Motoring Congress in London. "One of our difficulties to-day," he said, "is the mix-up of traffic at varying speeds. We build very expensive roads, the space of which is reduced by stationary traffic. It is not wise to build a thirty-foot road such as the Kingston Bypass, which by reason of stationary traffic and by reason of the fact that traffic in England does not keep to its near or proper side is in fact little more than a two-track road. That is a waste of funds. My idea of the road of the future, which is to combine efficiency and economy of transport is a speedway reserved for high-speed vehicles and forbidden to stationary traffic. It is to be a speedway pure and simple, a speedway somewhat on the pattern of the Italian autostrada, but not severed from the rest of the country. While confined to fast traffic it will not arrest development on the side of the road. Every house and factory taking off from that road will have to have its own private roadway leading up to it."

A SUPER PULLMAN COACH.

A quite new six-wheeled motor vehicle is the Halley "Super-Safety-Six" Pullman passenger vehicle. The six-cylinder engine normally fitted will develop up to 72 h.p., and a somewhat larger engine is provided, if required, at a small extra charge.

Similarly, if the vehicle is required for use under what are known as "colonial conditions," a special type of rear bogey is incorporated, differing from the standard bogey particularly in respect of the spring mounting, which is such as to permit of an exceptionally high degree of relative movement between the live axle, without imposing torsional stress on the spring suspension when very rough ground is traversed.

Westinghouse air brakes are applicable to all the four driving wheels, a separately driven air compressor supplying the storage reservoir and being also available for inflating the tyres which are, of course, giant pneumatics.

TIENTSIN FIRM'S NEW STUDEBAKER SHOWROOM.

One of the finest automobile showrooms in China was opened September 2nd by Dello & Co., Ltd., Studebaker-Erskine distributors for Tientsin. The formal opening of the new Studebaker headquarters was attended by throngs of guests.

The spacious showroom, adequate for the effective display of eight cars, was beautifully decorated with baskets of flowers, sent by friends and well-wishers. The mural decorations of the showroom and the flowers banded around the cars, combined to produce a beautiful opening display. The models exhibited consisted of an Erskine Six Tourer, two Erskine Sedans, a Director Victoria, a Director Coach and a President Limousine. The entire front of the showroom is composed of heavy plate-glass windows, extending from the sidewalk almost to the top of the building. This ensures a well-lighted display and permits passers-by an excellent view of the cars. Heavy silk purple curtains veil the windows at night.

The new building housing the Tientsin firm, which is of concrete construction and artistic design, is located in the ex-German concession district, which has long been the amusement centre of the city. A new theatre will open in January across the street from the showroom.

The Overseas News congratulates Dello & Co., Ltd., upon the firm's successful opening and beautiful new headquarters and extends its wishes for a long and prosperous relationship with The Studebaker Corporation.

(Continued on next column.)

UNIFORM RULE OF THE ROAD.

LORD BIRKENHEAD ON THE DANGERS OF DIFFERENT SIGN-POSTING.

"It ought to be the easiest thing in the world," said the Earl of Birkenhead at the meeting of the World Motor Transport Congress, at the Savoy Hotel, "to adopt some standardised system of sign-posting of roads that ought to be the same all over Europe. It is absurd to have different signs and different methods of giving warnings in every part of the world."

He was taking part in a discussion on "The Improvement of Facilities for International Travel by Road," presided over by M. Adrien Lachet (Switzerland).

"I believe that at some time or other the reform will be adopted of introducing uniformity in the rule of the road," Lord Birkenhead added. "It does really seem to me to be absurd that when one crosses that narrow strip of water, the English Channel, a motor-driver must immediately revolutionise his natural instincts as to what he has to do in a moment of emergency. There is an element of danger. Unexpectedly round the corner of the road a crisis arises, and a man will revert to a life-long habit."

"I am not saying which system ought to go, but I don't think it is very creditable to the statescraft of the motor world in not dealing with this matter."

Mr. Stenson Cooke (Secretary of the English Automobile Association) referring to the standardisation of sign-posting, said he felt that matters ought to remain where they were at present.

"But," he said, "when the time comes, this country, which drives on the left, and the score of other countries which do so, will have to give up their rule in favour of the more popular rule. The great expense in making the change renders it necessary to postpone it until financial difficulties are easier."

A resolution was adopted that the development of international touring should be encouraged by all means possible.

London's Future Buses.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, at the morning session, summarised the advantages of the six-wheeled vehicle. "I look forward to the time," he said, "when all buses on the London streets will be six-wheelers, and then will come the eight-wheeler."

"All of you remember when a six-wheeled vehicle on the road was thought to be quite out of the range of possibility. Now we are in London a six-wheeled bus on the road carrying 68 persons, in which the weight per axle is less than that in the case of a four-wheeled vehicle carrying 60. It is a welcome development and a very sensible one as well."

"Speaking as a lover of roads, I wish to say that the weight borne on the six wheels is better from the point of view of the road-mender and the ratepayer."

A high tribute to the work of the six-wheeler bus was paid by Mr. Norman Nairn, who is in charge of a bus service between Damascus and Baghdad. —Morning Post.

STOLEN CARS.

Considering the vast number of cars in circulation in England, and the engaging confidence in public integrity shown by drivers leaving them unattended, it seems strange that the recorded thefts this year should not be more than about 1000, writes an Evening Standard correspondent.

But successful car stealing demands high specialisation. Familiarity with engines, anti-theft devices, ability to camouflage rapidly coach and paintwork, elaborate storage and disposal machinery, require technical and organising capacity and a financial outlay beyond the range of the casual thief.

HORSE VERSUS MOTOR.

CHEAPER FOR TOWN TRANSPORT.

A campaign to encourage the use of the horse for transport is to be organised by the National Horse Association (Great Britain) at the invitation of a conference of mayors, traders, master saddlers, corn

dealers and agricultural merchants.

It is claimed that, for transport in towns, the horse is cheaper and more reliable than the motor vehicle. For delivery work within a small area it remains the best proposition for the small trader.

In delivering bread, for example, the man calls at each house, and his horse moves at the word of command. He need never enter his

cart during the whole period of transit of a road; whereas in the case of a motor vehicle either there must be a second man or he must enter and dismount after handling the loads.

The Association quotes in a pamphlet the figures of a Manchester firm where the costs over a long period for the collection and delivery of cloth worked out at Horse, 532d. per piece of cloth; motor, 2.45d. per piece.

MORRIS COMMERCIAL CARS

12 C.W.T. MORRIS 11.9 H.P. 9' 6" W.B. HONG KONG CASH PRICE

Chassis only with 33" x 4 1/2" S.S. Tyres	£195
Lorry complete with Cab and drop sides	255
Popular Van complete with Cab	245
De Luxe Van complete with Cab	275

1 TON MORRIS 13.9 H.P. 10' 2" W.B.

Chassis completely equipped with 33" x 5" tyres	£235
Lorry complete with Cab and drop sides	295
Tipping Lorry complete with Cab	310
General Utility Vehicle complete	325
Standard Van complete with Cab	335
De Luxe Van complete with Cab	350
Bakers Van complete with Cab	370
Furniture Van complete with Cab	370
Ambulance Type A complete	430
Fever Van complete	450
Colonial Ambulance complete	485
Charabanc for 14 passengers	510
Hotel Bus Type 11	515
Bus De Luxe	570
Special Saloon Bus Type D3	575

25 C.W.T. MORRIS 15.9 H.P. 10' 2" W.B.

Chassis Z. 1 complete with 33" x 5" tyres	£290
Chassis Z. 2 complete with 33" x 5" tyres & F.W.B.	320
Type Z. 1 Standard Lorry complete with Cab	350
Type Z. 1 Standard Van complete with Cab	385
Type Z. 1 De Luxe Van complete with Cab	400
Type Z. 1 Charabanc for 14 passengers	550

30 C.W.T. MORRIS 15.9 H.P. 10' 2" W.B.

Chassis Z. 3 complete with 32" x 6" tyres	£320
Chassis Z. 4 complete with 32" x 6" tyres & F.W.B.	350
Type Z. 3 Standard Lorry complete with Cab	385
Type Z. 3 Standard Van complete with Cab	415
Type Z. 3 De Luxe Van complete with Cab	430
Type Z. 4 Standard Lorry complete with Cab	415

30 C.W.T. MORRIS 15.9 H.P. 11' 6" W.B.

Chassis Z. 5 with 32" x 4 1/2" tyres, dual rear, F.W.B.	£320
Chassis Z. 6 complete with 32" x 6" tyres & F.W.B.	355
Type Z. 5 Standard Lorry complete with Cab	390
Type Z. 6 Standard Lorry complete with Cab	420
Type Z. 5 Charabanc for 18 passengers	620
Type Z. 6 Charabanc for 18 passengers	650
Type Z. 5 Special Saloon Bus	670
Type Z. 6 Special Saloon Bus	700

30 C.W.T. 6-WHEELER 15.9 H.P. 11' 8" W.B.

Chassis only equipped with 32" x 4 1/2" tyres	£538
Chassis with War Dept. type Body	628

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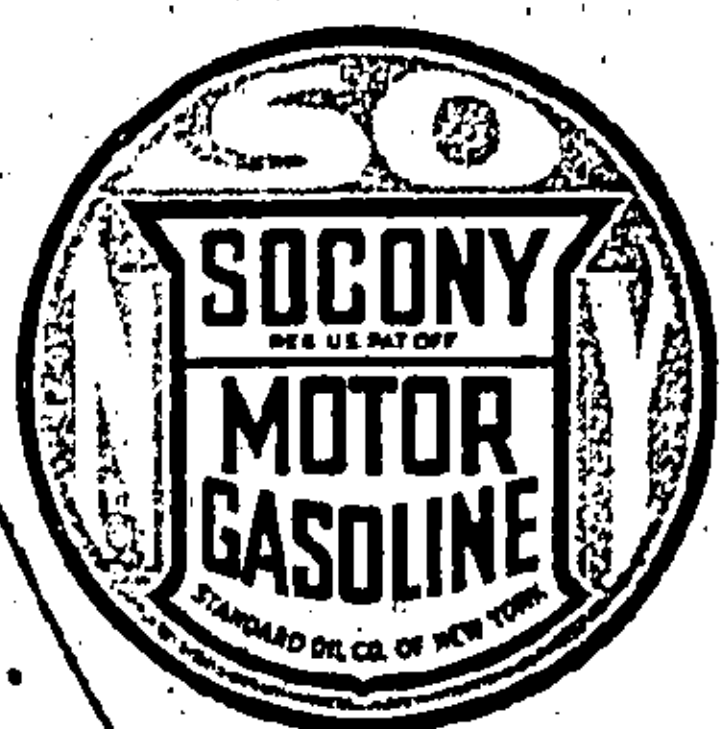
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some
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MOTORING NOTES

(CONTD.)

THE MOTOR AGE.

"SCORCHING" ACROSS EUROPE.

COPING WITH INCREASED TRAFFIC.

Gigantic projects are now under consideration regarding new motor roads across the Continent of Europe.

A German-Swiss Italian consortium has been formed, and it is planning two great Trans-Continental roads for automobiles.

On these roads nothing will be permitted save fast motor traffic, and a speed of 40 miles an hour will be the minimum.

One of these roads will begin at Hamburg and will go across country to Frankfurt-Main, Basel, Zurich, Milan and Genoa.

Another, coming from Stuttgart, will pass Berlin, Leipzig, Munich and Verona, and will join the first at Genoa.

From Genoa the road will lead via Pisa, Florence, Rome and Naples, to Reggio, at the extreme southern point of the "boot" of Italy.

French authorities are now considering the problem of linking up with these important Trans-Continental roads, and the French suggestions are certainly audacious.

It is proposed that roads from Dijon, Harre and Cherbourg shall meet in Paris, and that that road and the motor-way from Granville, Brest and Saint Nazaire will all converge at Tours.

From Tours there will be one road to Lyons. There it will split up into three, one going to Marseilles, a second to Nice and the third direct to Genoa, where all three will be connected by a coast road with the German-Swiss-Italian highway.

The interesting point about the French motor roads is that they will be overhead roads constructed above the railways and solely devoted to motor traffic.

It is hoped, too, that two overhead motor roads from Bordeaux will link up with the system at Sannur and Tours.

On these projected roads motor cars will be practically unlimited.

The road from Paris to 100ft. wide and will have petrol stations and restaurants at intervals.

All motor roads en route will lead up to them, and at all points where there are cross-roads there will be a perfect system of signaling.

The great advantage of such roads will be that there will be no villages and towns to pass through, though special side roads will lead to the various places en route.

It is felt that if motor traffic increases in the next few years as it has done in the past half-dozen years, traffic on the existing kind of high roads will become impossible, unless this scheme of special automobile roads rapidly materializes.

Tourist traffic has during the past two or three years increased to such an extent that the railways are finding it difficult to cope with.

It is therefore necessary to add to travel facilities by creating these great motor highways.

Tourists who bring millions of francs to France will, it is believed, appreciate this mode of travel, as it will enable them to see much more of the country than they would otherwise.

Plans for the construction of motor roads in this country have been put forward at various times in recent years.

A London-to-Birmingham motorway, to be carried through by private enterprise at a cost of £2,500,000, has been proposed.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu has also given details of a private project for constructing a motor road from London to Manchester, to cost £15,000,000.

A projected motorway from London to Liverpool met with opposition from the railways.

The Northern and Western motorway from Coventry to Manchester, linking up Birmingham and the industrial Midlands, has also been put forward.

In February 1923 the Minister of Transport foreshadowed the construction of a long stretch of main road, parallel to one of the country's great trunk roads, for experimental purposes.

A £2,500,000 scheme to construct a special road from London to Brighton for motor vehicles only, with 40 miles of special track obtained the support, in April 1923, of a new company to carry it out.

DOCTORING THE MOTOR-CYCLE.

TROUBLES THAT BAFFLE THE MOST EXPERT.

SLOW AND SURE METHODS BEST.

Not all minor motor-cycling troubles are electrical in their origin, though the long-suffering motorists who are responsible for the spark are blamed for nearly everything—especially when the cause is baffling.

The arrangements by which a properly atomised mist of petrol and air is fed to the engine are so simple and efficient that we are apt to take their working for granted. Yet, like everything else mechanical, they are to some small extent liable to derangement through neglect, or simple mischance.

Intermittent misfiring is difficult to diagnose. It may be merely an oily sparking-plug, or an electrical connection which has worked loose, or an ailing magneto. Sometimes the fact that it ceases when the engine is "revved up" may confirm you in this impression; as at higher rates of speed the spark is naturally stronger.

Ingenuous Diagnosis.

But the most ingenious diagnosis may prove to be wrong. The majority of mechanics, however expert, will admit—if they are honest—that at one time or another they have gone so far as to remove and test the magneto when the fault ultimately proved to have nothing to do with the spark at all.

Though some men have an uncanny ability for going straight to the root of the trouble, however obscure and misleading, the dead certain method of diagnosis does not exist. Long experience tempts me to say that if you are sure it is carburation suspect electrical trouble, and vice versa.

Slow and sure methods of analysis seem to pay best, and by the time you have carried them to a logical end you will have learned some new thing—which is one reason why motor cycling is such a perpetually fascinating hobby, apart from being a sport. You can never "know it all," even if you have ridden for a quarter of a century your 1928 mount will spring some totally new surprise.

The Choked Jet.

If there is a really lively spark at the plug points it will probably (though not certainly) fire the mixture under compression, so it is best to look elsewhere.

If the engine does not start at all look for a choked jet, dirt, or water (the last very elusive) rising and falling in jet, dirt in the passage from the float chamber to the jet (or quite possibly water), a choked petrol pipe, or petrol filter. If the carburettor floods quite freely try the jet first. If it does not, this gives you a clear indication that there is something wrong between the tank and the float chamber.

Moving Obstructions.

Should the engine prove out after flooding there may be an air lock (due to the lack of an air release in the filler) or else to air trapped in the coils of the petrol pipe, choked vent hole in the tickler bottom, some moving obstruction in the petrol pipe (blow through it from both ends), flooding (punctured float, bent needle, or dirt on needle seat), much too weak a mixture, very bad spirit, or an empty or nearly empty tank. All these presupposes that the valves are working properly and the petrol really is turned on.

Misfiring due to water in the carburettor is nearly always accompanied by loud banging noises from the cylinder. Too weak a mixture causes popping back in the carburettor, and is cured by fitting a larger jet. The symptoms of flooding are obvious.

None of these small ailments is so complicated as to describe on paper may make it seem. They are fairly numerous, however, so do not blame yourself if you cannot find a trouble at once. We have all been fooled in our time, and will be again!—Rex Brittain.

PREVIOUS BOY FORGER.

FAKED DOCTOR'S NOTE TO PLAY TRUANT.

An Egham, Surrey, boy, aged 14, who was charged at Chertsey with theft admitted that he had forged a doctor's certificate saying he was unable to attend school for seven days owing to influenza.

Sent a small boy into a shop for a pair of trousers, which he afterwards sold.

Obtained three pairs of flannel trousers from another tradesman by writing a letter. These he hid in some bushes.

Stolen a carriage watch.

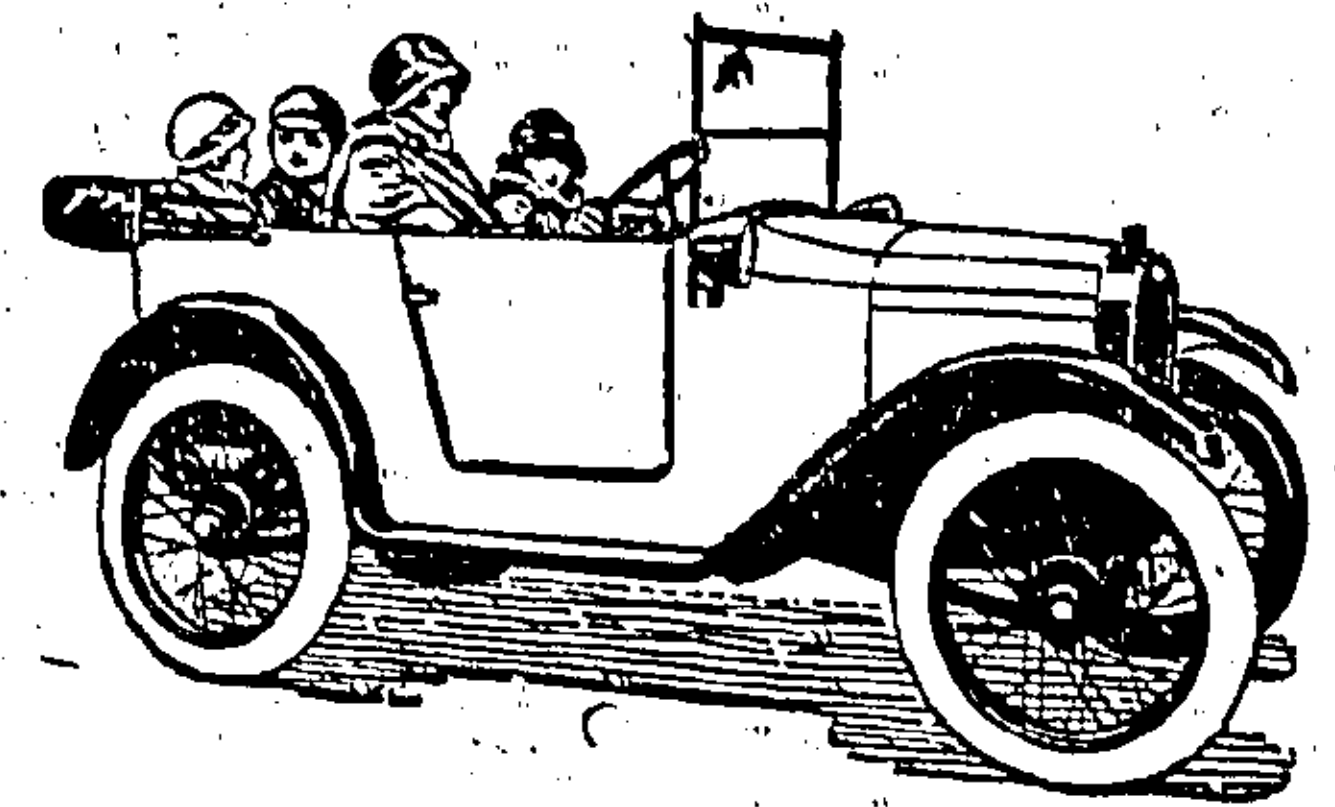
Stolen rubber stamps from his schoolmaster's private room.

Stolen a razor from a hairdresser's shop.

The boy's schoolmaster said he believed the boy had a mental kink.

The Chairman (Mr. J. H. W. Bicher) to the boy: "What did you do these things for?"—"I don't know."

He was placed on probation for two years on condition he went to stay with an aunt in London.



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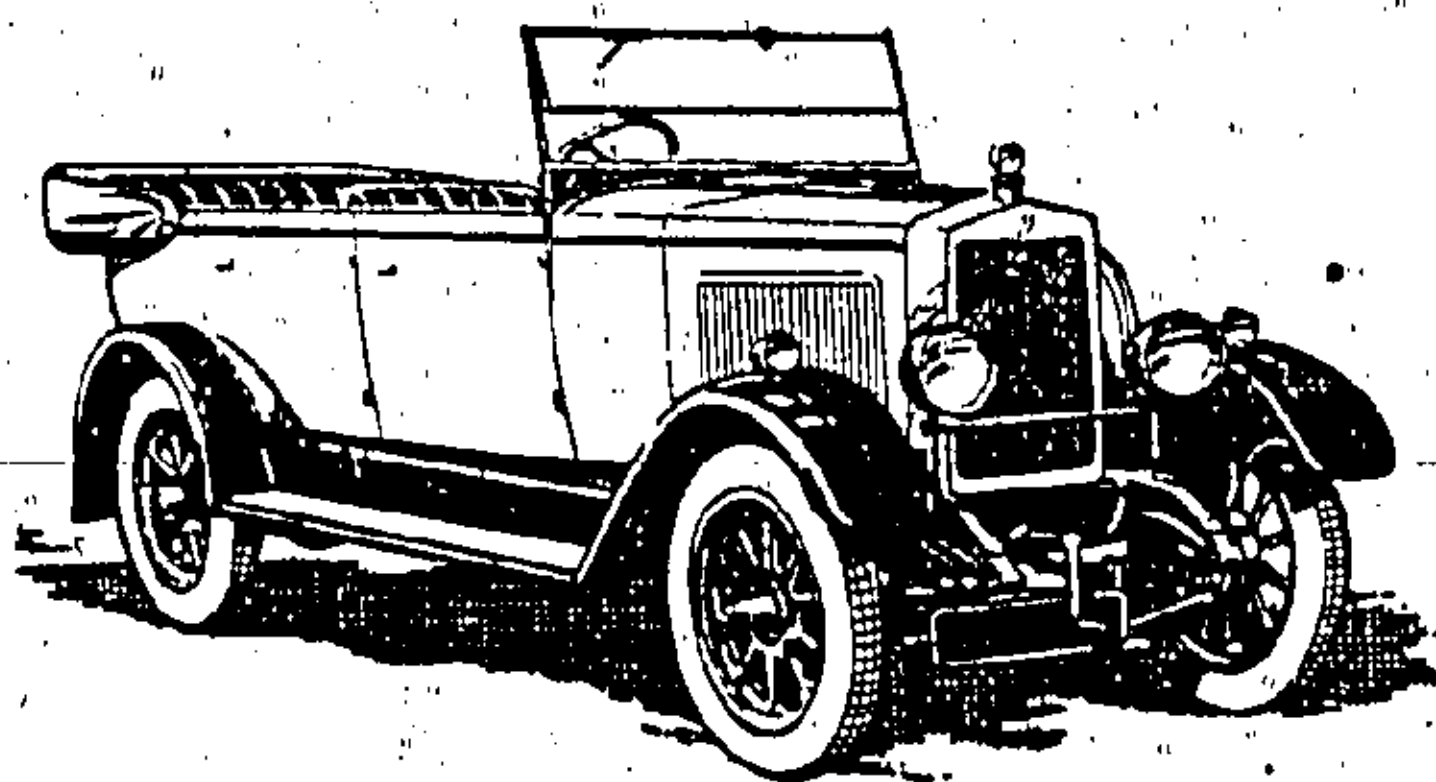
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48" TRACK—105" WHEELBASE.		
ROADSTER 4 Seater	£190	£180
TOURING (4-DOOR) 4 Seater	210	200
COUPE (FIXED HOOD) 2 Seater	220	210
SALOON (4-DOOR) 4 Seater	235	225
TRAVELLER'S CAB		200
STANDARD VAN		200

MORRIS-COWLEY 11.9 H.P.

56" TRACK—105" WHEELBASE.		
ROADSTER 4 Seater	—	190
TOURING (4-DOOR) 4 Seater	—	205
COUPE (FIXED HOOD) 2 Seater	—	220
SALOON (4-DOOR) 4 Seater	—	235

MORRIS-OXFORD 11.9 H.P.

48" TRACK—105" WHEELBASE.		
TOURING 4 Seater	—	235
SALOON 4 Seater	—	255

MORRIS-OXFORD 13.9 H.P.

48" TRACK—105" WHEELBASE.		
ROADSTER 4 Seater	250	240
TOURING 4 Seater	270	260
COUPE 2 Seater	290	270
SALOON 4 Seater	310	290
LANDAULETTE 5 Seater	370	330

MORRIS-OXFORD 13.9 H.P.

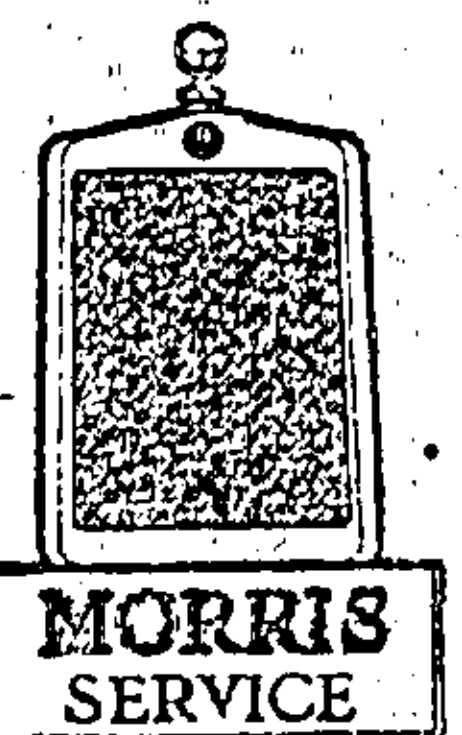
56" TRACK—105" WHEELBASE.		
TOURING 5 Seater	295	275
SALOON 5 Seater	335	310

MORRIS-OXFORD 15.9 H.P.

56" TRACK—114" WHEELBASE.		
(4-speed gear)		
TOURING 5 Seater	365	355
SALOON 5 Seater	435	400

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THE "TRAFFIC COURT."

ABERDEEN BUS DRIVER FINED.

MR. M. K. LO'S PUBLIC SPIRITED ACTION.

At the Traffic Court at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning, the Chinese driver of an Aberdeen bus was charged with dangerous driving on Christmas Day on Pokfulam Road.

The case was heard before Major C. Wilson, and the complainant was Mr. M. K. Lo.

Mr. Lo said that the defendant had sent a letter of apology to him (Mr. Lo) but he thought it was a matter that should be brought to the attention of the police. He and his brother and sister went to work on Pokfulam Road from the cemetery, when suddenly the bus in question, which was driven by the defendant, went past, narrowly missing Mr. Lo's brother. Under the circumstances he did not wish to press the charge.

His Worship said that there had been several complaints about the Aberdeen buses.

Mr. Lo continued that he spoke to the defendant about his driving. The speed of the bus could not have been under 20 m.p.h. It was travelling downhill and could have been kept more to the centre of the road seeing that there was no other traffic.

His Worship said that the idea of these Aberdeen buses flashing along at 20 m.p.h.

Mr. Lo replied that the defendant had frankly admitted the charge and he (Mr. Lo) did not wish to press the matter.

Sub-Inspector T. F. Alexander said that the defendant's record showed that he had been previously fined \$20 and \$25 for dangerous driving, on one occasion in Pokfulam Road and on another occasion in Aberdeen Village.

Major Wilson imposed a fine of \$20 and warned the defendant that if the offence was repeated he would lose his licence.

Thanks were expressed to Mr. Lo for bringing the case forward.

NOT ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO CONVICT.

Sapeoran Singh, an Indian money-lender, was charged with driving motor-cycle 519 in a negligent manner on December 21st. Defendant denied the charge, stating that he was riding pillion.

The complainant, Mr. J. Gardner of Quarry Bay, an assistant in the A.P.C., said that on the evening in question he was driving his motor-cycle from town towards Causeway Bay. When very close to a tram-car, which had drawn up in front of him, motor-cycle 519 suddenly shot past on the right side without any warning being given. To avoid an accident, witness swerved to his right and almost collided with the tram-car. The other cyclist took the extreme right of the road and scattered six or eight coolies who were walking along.

Witness followed the cycle and later saw it near No. 3 Police Station when the driver turned the machine round and went away in the opposite direction.

In reply to Sub-Inspector Alexander, witness said that a Chinese was driving the cycle and the defendant was riding on the pillion seat. His Worship remarked that there was therefore no evidence against the defendant and accordingly discharged him.

OFFENDED BEFORE.

In another case of dangerous driving, brought against the driver of private car No. 1549, Mr. A. R. Cox, of the Electric Company, was the complainant. The defendant admitted the charge.

In reply to his Worship, Mr. Cox explained that he was driving his motor-cycle along Caroline Road in an easterly direction. The car was approaching him travelling at a speed of over 20 m.p.h. and suddenly cut across the road. Mr. Cox had to mount the pavement. He went after the car and stopped it when the driver said he was sorry for the incident, but mistook him (Mr. Cox) for a rickshaw.

Sub-Inspector Alexander said there were two previous convictions against the defendant. He had been fined for negligent driving and had also been fined a similar sum for failing to keep to his left hand side when rounding a corner.

The defendant was fined \$25.

OLDEST FORD IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A VETERAN OF 1906 STILL CARRIES ON.

How old does a Ford have to be to be eligible for retirement from public life, "Sarge" Friedman, proprietor of the Delmonico Hotel, Manila, and incidentally owner of the above mentioned Ford truck, says that "hard work is just what Fords thrive on; there ain't no age limit to a Ford." To prove this point "Sarge" calls our attention to the 18-year-old Ford which can be seen any day standing in front of Delmonico Hotel ready to perform the countless tasks that it is called upon to do daily.

The motor number of said truck is 7575, which is of the rare vintage of 1909. It is assumed that this is the oldest Ford car in existence in the Philippine Islands. As yet no other older has made its official debut. Should anyone possess a Ford to which more rightfully belongs the above mentioned distinction, the Manila Trading and Supply Co., will see that honour is bestowed where honour is merited.

Speaking of having a "kick" left well, you should hear that motor hack. Eighteen years of experience has taught that engine a lot of tricks, one can see that by the way it looks to show off before a crowd of young folks. At any rate, "Sarge" doesn't say about itself, but it speaks with eloquence for its faultless quality and its reliable performance, as to see it, fully performing in its efficient and economical manner as its much younger Ford brothers.

"The Sarge" has not as yet set a price upon this truck. When he does, we can depend upon it that it will bear no relationship to its age; for who can say how much an old Ford truck is worth. "Sarge" knows without being told that if he sold his 18 year old truck he'd have to replace it with a newer one. Just off hand, we'd say that it is worth as much as he is willing to spend for the new truck. At any rate, here's more power to your 18 year old War Horse, "Sarge."

NEW MOTOR-ROAD OPENED.

£12,000 VIADUCT IN NORTH LONDON.

Greater London's newest road-way, the great viaduct over the Lea Valley, which links the twin counties of Essex and Middlesex, was opened in a dense mist by Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley, wife of the Minister of Transport.

A long tape barred the progress of her car at the end of the road. Mrs. Ashley cut the tape and declared the road open. A cheer, which could have been heard a mile away, told the world what Edmondson and Chingford thought of the new roadway over the River Lea.

Suburban Link.

The new road links Angle-road, Edmondson, with the Chingford-road at Walthamstow. It connects a densely populated suburban area on two sides of the Lea Marshes. The new road, which forms part of the Great North Circular Road, crosses the Lea River Navigation, the River Lea, the Coppermill Stream, the Metropolitan Water Board's aqueduct, and the Ching Brook.

It cost about £12,000. Mrs. Ashley, in a charming little speech before driving over the new roadway, said the road was an example of a great step forward in road-making and bridge-building.

"Within the past twenty-four hours," she added, "there has been a certain amount of criticism. Criticism is all very well, but I think people who criticize do not think people who make roads. I have always gone into matters. I have read criticisms that these roads which are being made are rather ugly and ugly, and I have also read that we spend too much money on decoration. There is a happy medium and perhaps we shall strike it."

GREATER OXFORD.

Opponents of the scheme for a greater Oxford fought tenaciously at a private meeting of the council against the scheme to extend the boundaries, but by 25 votes to 16, it was decided to recommend the city council to proceed with the parliamentary Bill.

The scheme proposes to take in towns which have sprung up round Oxford, the chief of which is Cowley, where, through the motor-car industry, the value of the land has enormously increased. Cowley, Wolvercote, and Headington are in favour of inclusion, but the rates in these areas range from 10s. to 11s. against 7s. 3d. in Oxford. Oxfordshire and Berkshire County Councils have already decided to oppose the scheme.

HOME FOOTBALL RESULTS.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAY MATCHES.

SOME HEAVY SCORING.

Monday's programme of matches in the English League comprised nine games in Division I, three in Division II, and seven in Division III. (Northern). There were no matches in Division III. (Southern). The Scottish League (Division I) had a full list. Among outstanding features were Manchester City's 7-3 win over Burnley in Division II, and six goals each by Hartlepool and Crewe in Division III. (Northern), their opponents in each case being able to score only one goal. In the same section Stockport had a 5-1 victory over Rochdale.

There is only one change in leading position, Manchester City moving to the top from third place in Division II.

In the Scottish League the Rangers went down to Celtic by the only goal of the match. Motherwell and Johnstone won 5-1 over Hamilton and Queen's Park. The defeat of the Rangers gives Motherwell top place in the League.

Results of the matches and revised League Tables appear below:

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

The results of the matches played in the English League on Monday, as called by Reuters, are as under:

Division I.

Blackburn R. 4, Everton 2.
Bolton 1, Derby 3.
Bury 2, Leicester 1.
Liverpool 2, Burnley 2.
Middlesbrough 3, Huddersfield 1.
Newcastle 1, Birmingham 1.
Sheffield U. 3, Portsmouth 1.
Sunderland 3, West Ham 2.
Arsenal 1, Tottenham 2.

Division II.

Blackpool 4, Grimsby 3.
Manchester C. 7, Barnsley 3.
South Shields 2, Stoke 3.
Q.P.R. 2, 0, 4, 7, 28, 32, 22.
Brighton 2, 1, 4, 8, 41, 37, 22.
Newport 2, 0, 5, 7, 35, 33, 21.
Brentford 2, 3, 11, 46, 47, 21.
Bournemouth 2, 1, 3, 9, 33, 19-19.
Crystal Palace 2, 6, 11, 29, 40, 14.
Norwich 2, 0, 4, 9, 30, 47, 14.
Coventry 2, 0, 7, 12, 41, 53, 16.
Cardiff 2, 0, 7, 12, 41, 53, 16.
Merthyr 2, 0, 6, 11, 31, 43, 16.
Walsall 2, 0, 6, 11, 31, 43, 16.
Gillingham 2, 0, 7, 29, 42, 13.
Walsall 2, 0, 6, 11, 31, 43, 16.
Luton 2, 0, 5, 12, 46, 46, 13.
Torquay 2, 0, 4, 11, 14, 43, 13.

Division III. (Northern).

Aberdeen 3, Dundee 1.
Aberdeenians 0, Falkirk 1.
Bo'ness 1, Raith R. 1.
Celtic 1, Rangers 0.
Cowdenbeath 1, Dunfermline 1.
Hearts 2, Hibernians 1.
Motherwell 5, Hamilton 1.
Partick T. 2, Clyde 1.
St. Johnstone 5, Queen's Park 1.
St. Mirren 1, Kilmarnock 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen 3, Dundee 1.
Aberdeenians 0, Falkirk 1.
Bo'ness 1, Raith R. 1.
Celtic 1, Rangers 0.
Cowdenbeath 1, Dunfermline 1.
Hearts 2, Hibernians 1.
Motherwell 5, Hamilton 1.
Partick T. 2, Clyde 1.
St. Johnstone 5, Queen's Park 1.
St. Mirren 1, Kilmarnock 1.

LEAGUE TABLES.

The English League Tables and Scottish League Tables (Division I), up to and including matches completed on Monday, are appended:

DIVISION I.

Team	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Manchester City	23	15	3	5	50	33	33
Blackburn	23	11	6	6	36	37	27
Sheffield U.	23	10	6	7	41	42	25
Cardiff	23	9	7	7	41	42	25
Newcastle	23	9	7	7	41	42	25
Liverpool	23	8	7	8	41	42	24
Middlesbrough	23	8	8	7	41	42	24
Burnley	23	11	2	11	47	55	24
West Ham	23	10	3	10	50	55	23
Tottenham	23	9	5	9	42	48	23
Bury	23	11	1	12	44	50	23
Sunderland	23	8	8	7	37	51	22
Derby	23	9	6	8	37	51	22
Manch. U.	23	8	10	5	38	47	22
Sheffield F.	23	5	9	9	39	51	21
Aston Villa	23	8	4	11	43	47	20
Birmingham	23	9	9	5	37	49	19
Portsmouth	23	6	12	11	36	58	17
Watford	23	4	7	12	39	62	15

DIVISION II.

Team	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Manchester City	23	15	3	5	50	33	33
Blackburn	23	11	6	6	36	37	27
Sheffield U.	23	10	6	7	41	42	25
Cardiff	23	9	7	7	41	42	25
Newcastle	23	9	7	7	41	42	25
Liverpool	23	8	7	8	41	42	24
Middlesbrough	23	8	8	7	41	42	24
Burnley	23	11	2	11	47	55	24
West Ham	23	10	3	10	50	55	23
Tottenham	23	9	5	9	42	48	23
Bury	23	11	1	12	44	50	23
Sunderland	23	8	8	7	37	51	22
Derby	23	9	6	8	37	51	22
Manch. U.	23	8	10	5	38	47	22
Sheffield F.	23	5	9	9	39	51	21
Aston Villa	23	8	4	11	43	47	20
Birmingham	23	9	9	5	37	49	19
Portsmouth	23	6	12	11	36	58	17
Watford	23	4	7	12	39	62	15

LOCAL FOOTBALL.

INTERPORT TRIAL GAME.

In the match between Royal Navy and a Selected team which takes place on the Hong Kong F.C. ground at 3.45 p.m. to-day, C. F. Remedios (Club de Recreio) will play at left half in place of Lam Yuk Ying (China Athletic) who is on the injured list. The rest of the team is as advertised.

HOCKEY.

H.K. UNIVERSITY v. PUNJABIS II.

This game will be played on Friday, at 5 p.m. sharp, on the Marina ground.

University: P. L. Tan, M. B. Osman, A. A. Rumi, P. C. Lim, K. T. Loke (Capt.), Y. C. Teh, F. Zimmerman, K. P. Gan, C. K. Ong, G. E. Yeoh, V. Enok.

GARRISON FOOTBALL.

MATCHES FOR NEXT WEEK.

The following fixtures in the Garrison Football League take place next week:
Tuesday, Jan. 10th.—R.A.M.C. v. R.E. and R. Sigs. referee, R.Q.M.S. Hutchins, R.A.
Thursday, Jan. 12th.—12th Heavy Batt. R.A. v. 31st Heavy Batt. R.A.; referee, S. Sergt. Gilmour, R.A.M.C.

Both matches take place at Sookunpo, kick-off at 3.15 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL RUGGER.

SCOTLAND DEFEATS FRANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Jan. 2nd.

In the rugger International today Scotland beat France by 6, 35,000 spectators by 15 points to 6.

RACING NOTES.

FANLING HUNT POINT-TO-POINT.

[By RAPIER.]

On Monday afternoon there was a field of 16 for the point-to-point at Fanling. The course was flagged by Mrs. R. J. Paterson and Mr. W. Stanton and the start and finish were near Souza's Bungalow where a good view was obtained by an interested crowd of spectators amongst whom were Major-General Luard, C.B., and Mrs. Luard who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Paterson.

Mr. Durran took the lead from the start and led the field most of the way. Capt. Reidy drew alongside him about 100 yards from Home and they were both well ahead until a series of prepared jumps were encountered at the finish when both their ponies refused. This was principally on account of the keenness of the riders who were going all out in friendly rivalry instead of easing down for the jumps. I recollect taking the last jump and then my mind became a blank. I am told that the order of finishing was as follows:

1. Mr. Skrine on "Hunting".
2. Mr. Pollock on "Albion".
3. Mr. Macnamara on "James Pigg".
4. Mr. Bolton on "Nobleman".
5. Dr. Durran on "Drake".
6. Capt. Reidy on "Mongli".

The Hunters' Arms. This hostelry is now under new management the stock, etc., having been handed over by Mr. M. M. Maas to Mr. T. C. T. Beck. Those desiring food and accommodation should telephone to the latter at Messrs. T. E. Griffith, Ltd. (C. 3517). Mr. Maas has good reason to be proud of his performance on the Hunters' Arms. He took over this mount when it was very difficult to handle. It is highly negotiated all sorts of obstacles and has handed over the animal sound in wind and limb and fit to be run by a lady. Johnson said "Hunting was the labour of savages in North America, but the amusement of gentlemen in England." Members of the Fanling Hunt may not be over polite in the field but they appreciate and are very grateful to their retiring landlord for comforts provided by him.

MR. R. J. PATERSON.

"R.J." is off to Shanghai to-day. He will be much missed as a Steward of the Hong Kong Jockey Club and more especially as Clerk of the Course. He is a great friend of the jockeys and has the happy knack of doing things unobtrusively. Those who asked generally got what they wanted of him, but those who demanded went away in a sulk and in a bad mood. Mr. Paterson is staying here till after the annual races and the stable will be in good hands. It will, however, take some time to get up to the absence of "R.J." and it is hoped that the wheels of commerce will bring him back to us before long.

SECOND TEST MATCH.

SOUTH AFRICA'S FIRST INNINGS LEAD.

BIG STAND BY YORKSHIRE MEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 2nd. In the first innings of the second Test match the English team made only 135.

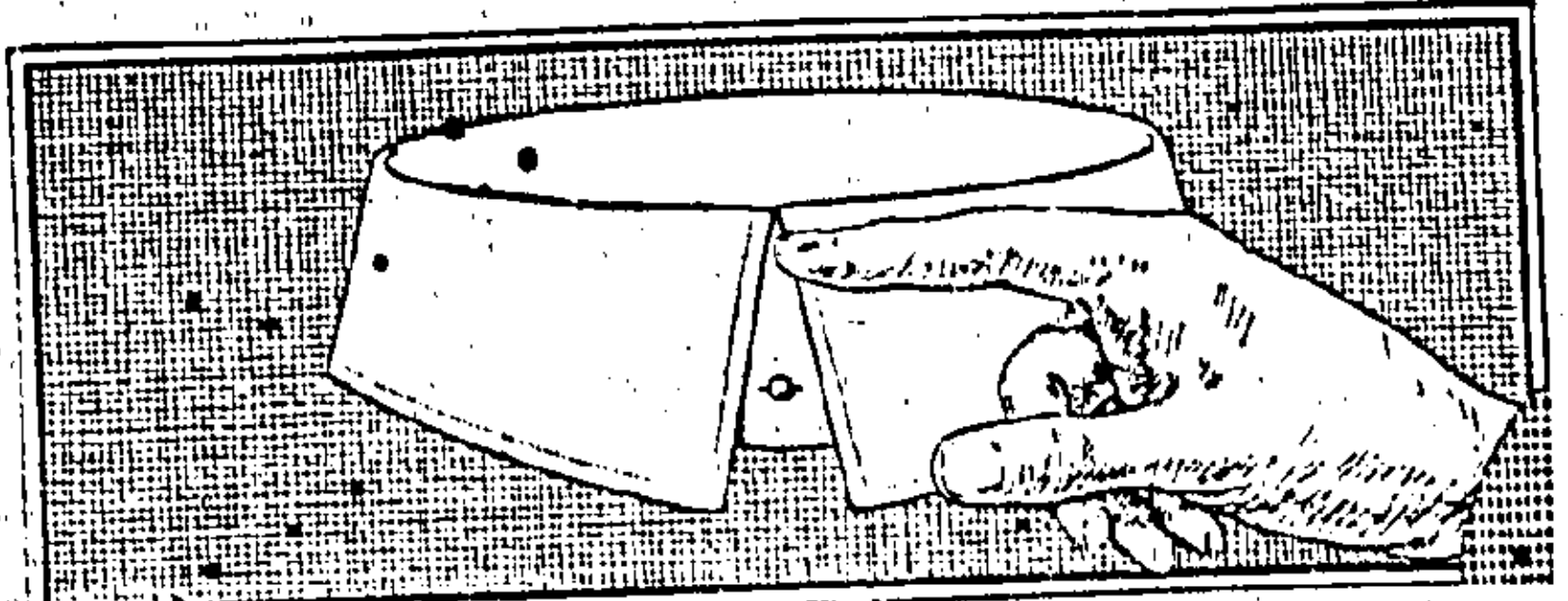
Before 8,000 spectators and in cloudy weather the South Africans put together 250 to-day in reply to this, giving them a lead of 117. The chief scorers were Morkel 26, Deane 41 and Nupen 30 not out; while Freeman took 4 for 58 and Hammond 3 for 54.

Holmes and Sutcliffe opened the M.C.C. second innings as usual, and put an entirely new complexion on the game. At the tea interval and score stood at 65 for no wicket, and though Holmes was out later when he had scored 88, the close of play came with the score at 290 for 1 wicket, Sutcliffe 92 not out.

England thus hold a lead of 101 runs, with 9 wickets in their second innings still in hand.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, Jan. 3rd. England's score for 2 wickets is 248, Sutcliffe out 89.



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CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMOI, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SINKIANG"	On 4th Jan.	3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TAMING"	On 5th Jan.	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHUSAN"	On 6th Jan.	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SZCHUEN"	On 7th Jan.	6 a.m.
HOIHOW, KAKOI & ZAIHONG	"LINAN"	On 7th Jan.	Noon
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG"	On 8th Jan.	7 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & DALNY	"YINGHOU"	On 8th Jan.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGCHOW"	On 8th Jan.	10 a.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUNNING"	On 9th Jan.	5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HUPK"	On 12th Jan.	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"BOOCHOW"	On 13th Jan.	7 a.m.
HOIHOW, KAKOI & ZAIHONG	"CHENAN"	On 14th Jan.	Noon
AMOI, SWATOW, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 14th Jan.	3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & DALNY	"KANGHOW"	On 15th Jan.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KINGYUAN"	On 15th Jan.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 16th Jan.	4 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANTUNG"	On 16th Jan.	4 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 22nd Jan.	6 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 22nd Jan.	6 a.m.

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CHANGTE	7th January	14th February
TAMING	9th March	18th March
CHANGTE	9th March	18th April

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"CITY OF DURHAM"	...	...
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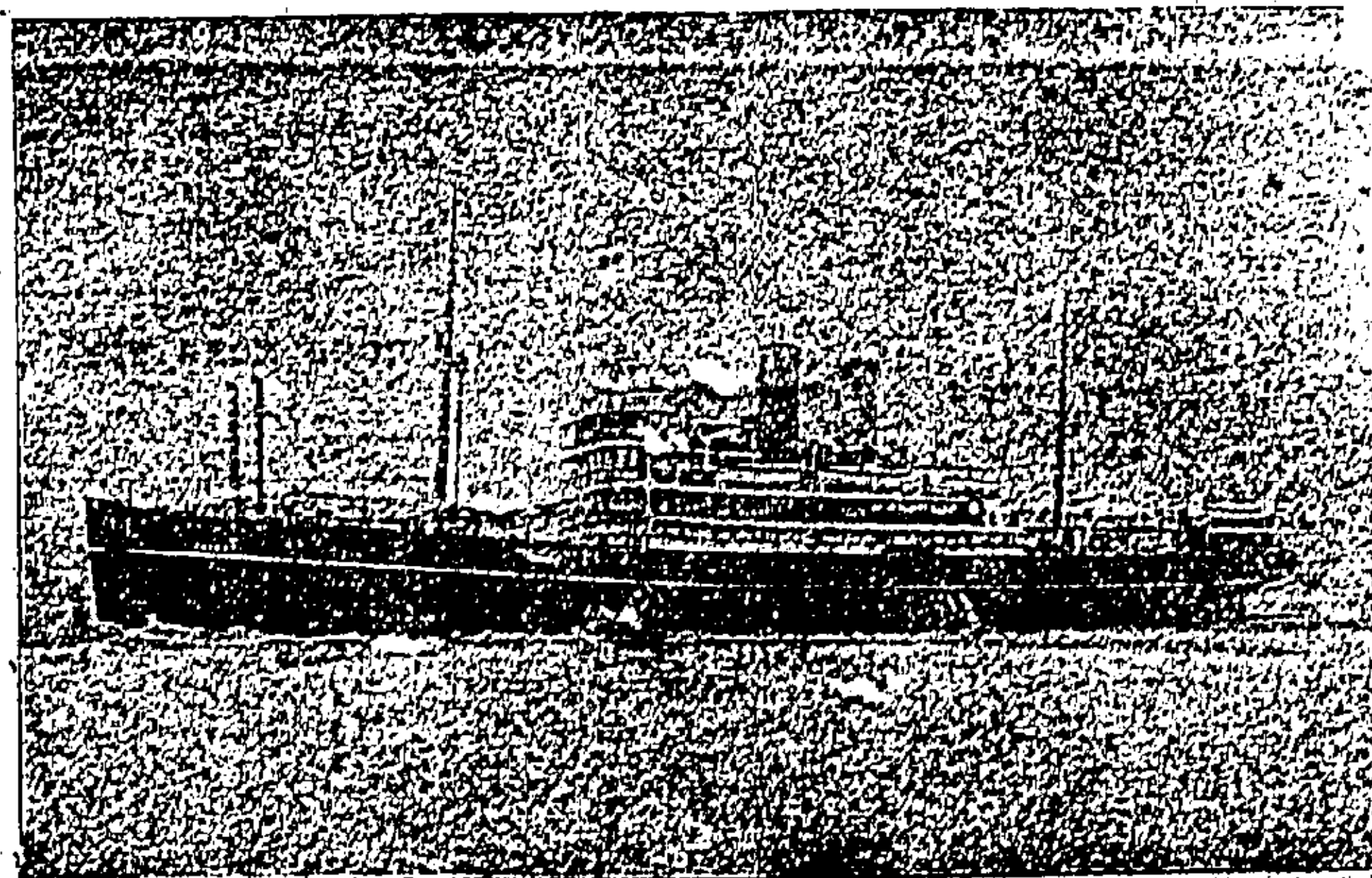
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Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.	PASSENGERS.	Departures.
January 2nd. <i>Demerly</i>, British str., 3,684 tons, Capt. H. W. Bee, from London and Singapore. The latter port she left on December 28th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Gibb, Livingston & Co. <i>Borneo</i>, British str., 1,297 tons, Capt. J. H. van den Berg, from Haiphong, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 43—Shun Tai S.S. Co. <i>Malay Maru</i>, Japanese str., 3,250 tons, Capt. T. Kunitomo, from Mike, which port she left on December 28th, with 1,150 tons of general cargo, lying at Yau-mat—Y.K.K. <i>Tsuna Maru</i>, Japanese str., 684 tons, Capt. S. Suyama, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. 350—Y. Sato Co. <i>Tsutori Maru</i>, Japanese str., 3,704 tons, Capt. N. Egawa, from Calcutta and Singapore. The latter port she left on December 27th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 43—Y.K.K. <i>Yunnan</i>, British str., 1,203 tons, Capt. J. W. Lamont, from Hongkong, with 2,300 tons of coal, lying at buoy No. 350—B. & S. Fu Sang, British str., 1,122 tons, Capt. R. C. Thompson, from Canton, lying at buoy No. 353—Jardine, Matheson & Co. January 3rd. <i>Andre Lebon</i>, French str., 7,373 tons, Capt. Flabac, from Shanghai, which port she left on December 31st, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Messageries Maritimes. <i>Angers</i>, French str., 5,387 tons, Capt. Yicq, from Marseilles, which port she left on December 2nd, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Messageries Maritimes. <i>City of Tokio</i>, British str., 4,126 tons, Capt. E. Mason, from Shanghai, which port she left on December 31st, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 43—B. & S. <i>Empress of Japan</i>, British str., 8,789 tons, Capt. H. J. Bailey, from Manila, which port she left on January 3rd, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Dock—C.P.R. <i>Hai Hung</i>, British str., 1,270 tons, Capt. E. Walker, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf—Douglas, Laird & Co. <i>Japanese Prince</i>, British motor ship, 3,655 tons, Capt. G. Taylor, from New York and Shanghai. The latter port she left on December 31st, with 73 tons of general cargo, lying at buoy No. 41—Furness (Far East). <i>Sumida Maru</i>, Japanese str., 1,183 tons, Capt. C. Sasahara, from Keelung, which port she left on December 31st, with 2,450 tons of coal, lying at buoy No. 353—M.B.K.	Arrivals. Per s.s. <i>Empress of Asia</i>, from Manila, on January 3rd:—From Hong Kong: Rev. J. F. Brophy, Mr. C. B. Brooke, Mr. E. F. Buckley, Mr. W. W. Buckley, Mr. Chiu Tai Cui, Mrs. G. B. de Sebra, Miss B. de Sebra, Col. E. Evans, Mr. L. Oldham, Mr. P. M. Hadley, Mr. Lim Conan, Major J. H. D. Sheppard, Mr. H. C. Shrubsole, Mr. T. S. Tan, Mr. A. G. Thoburn, Mr. Chan Yu Kon, Mr. Chan He, Mr. B. J. B. Clark, Mr. H. G. Swinburne, Mr. Ho Boku Hei, Miss E. Liang, Rev. R. E. Sheridan, Mr. Ty Sue, Mr. Ty Sock, Master Ty Hun Pi, Mrs. Tan Lo, Miss Tan Toy. Among passengers passing through Hong Kong were: Mr. C. T. Benth, Mr. H. R. Friedlander, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. White, Mr. Cheung Aek, Miss F. C. Chikankoff, Mrs. M. Greenwell, Mrs. E. K. Govech, Mrs. M. G. Ouellet, Mrs. M. S. Paddock, Mrs. J. I. Read, Mrs. R. Smith, Miss M. Smith, Miss Smith, Mr. Yap Soon Pin, for Shanghai; Mr. T. Yamamoto, Mrs. Yamamoto, Mr. Yamamoto, Miss T. Yamamoto, for Kobe; J. D. Cole, Mr. E. Cook, Miss N. Foxworthy, Mr. G. Irwin, Miss N. Parlett, Miss C. Read, Mrs. Long Shue, Master Fong Ming Haw, Miss Fong Chuey Lau, Master Fong Ming Chuen, Dean J. B. Fisher, Miss L. Fisher, Mr. J. B. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Cambion, Mr. K. T. Chung, Mr. C. Urwick, Mr. J. B. Condliffe, Mr. Lee Yuk Lan, Mrs. Hsieh Cho Ming, Mr. Lum Chee Koy, Mr. Fong She Fun, Mr. Wong Chook Tong, Mr. Moy Wah Tsak, Mrs. Moh Yook Hing Koo, Mr. Yick Foon, Mrs. Sui Hoo Shee, Mr. Hui Ah Chun, Mr. Sanzaao Djaz, Mr. Mangel Chan, Mr. Fong Yun, Master Fong Ming Kuen, Master Fong Ming Hui, Mrs. Ngan Ah Hung, Mrs. Lui Ngan Fa, Mrs. W. C. Sharon, Mr. Sid Fournier. Per s.s. <i>Hakama Maru</i>, for London, via ports, on December 31st:—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Keane, Mr. W. Izard, Rev. H. C. Moyle, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. van West, Capt. G. Jones, Lt. A. C. Gardner, Mr. S. B. M. Bremner, Miss C. B. Chaytor, Mr. H. L. Eaton, Mr. C. W. T. Chaytor, Mr. R. C. Odhams, Mr. and Mrs. S. Reason, Misses Dora, Lucy, Daisy, Betty and Mody, Mr. Scheur, Mr. K. Lines, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Monger and two children, Miss D. Ellingham, Miss J. Jowatt, Mr. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fairburn, Mr. H. Ellis, Mr. J. T. Ward, Minister and Madam P. B. Vicuna, Mr. C. Woods, Mr. Bailton, Mr. Phillips, Mr. W. Knowland, Miss Knowland, Mr. and Mrs. J. Muirhead, Miss C. Muirhead, Master G. Muirhead, Master J. Muirhead, Master R. Muirhead, Miss Una Patterson, Miss Lyle, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. C. Wayne. SHIPPING MOVEMENTS. The P. & O. s.s. <i>Munipia</i>, from Hong Kong, arrived at London on December 30th at 8 a.m. The P. & O. s.s. <i>Malwa</i> left Singapore for Hong Kong on December 31st at 9 a.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here to-morrow (Thursday), at about 5 a.m. The E. & A. s.s. <i>Anfura</i> left Manila for Hong Kong on Sunday afternoon, with the outward Australian mails, and is due here to-day (Wednesday) at daylight. She will leave for Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama at 5 p.m. to-day.	Per s.s. <i>Angara</i>, for Shanghai, on January 3rd:—Mr. and Mrs. Goldenberg, Mr. C. E. Bryan. Per s.s. <i>Jade Lebon</i>, on January 3rd:—Mr. F. Usher, Miss D. Stebbins, Miss K. Wharton, Mr. R. H. Beaven, Mr. J. P. Lobb, Mrs. L. S. Osborne, Mr. E. F. Buckley, Mr. W. W. Buckley, Dr. and Mrs. P. G. Johnson, Mrs. and Mrs. J. G. Johnson, Mr. L. A. Gain, Major and Mrs. E. V. Benjamin, Mr. F. Souza, Mr. A. G. Brobbie, Mr. J. Jegou, Mr. J. Seureau. Per s.s. <i>President McKinley</i>, for San Francisco, on January 2nd:—Capt. A. J. Harris, Lt. A. Trice, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Tyrrell, Miss Olive Young, Lt. E. M. Comdr. Zacharias, Mrs. J. L. Pendleton, Miss A. Pendleton, Mrs. W. C. Rogers, Mr. S. M. Finn, Mrs. John Boardman, Mr. S. Castaneda, Miss J. D. Cole, Capt. N. E. Cook, Miss N. Foxworthy, Mr. G. Irwin, Miss N. Parlett, Miss C. Read, Mrs. Long Shue, Master Fong Ming Haw, Miss Fong Chuey Lau, Master Fong Ming Chuen, Dean J. B. Fisher, Miss L. Fisher, Mr. J. B. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Cambion, Mr. K. T. Chung, Mr. C. Urwick, Mr. J. B. 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To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAO via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YUSANG", "CHAKSANG", "KWAISANG", "HOPSANG"	Thurs. 5th Jan. at 7 a.m. Sun. 8th Jan. at 7 a.m. Wed. 11th Jan. at 7 a.m. Sat. 13th Jan. at 7 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Tues. 10th Jan. at 5 p.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"NAMSANG"	Tues. 10th Jan. at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"KUTSANG", "LAISANG"	Wed. 16th Jan. at 7 a.m. Wed. 23rd Jan. at 7 a.m.
CANTON	"CHEONGSHING"	Satur. 7th Jan. at 5 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"YUENSANG", "HOSANG"	Thurs. 5th Jan. at 3 p.m. Wed. 11th Jan. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG", "HINSANG"	Fri. 6th Jan. at 3 p.m. Wed. 13th Jan. at 3 p.m.

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Motor Vessel "GLENAMORY"	(via Oran)	2nd March
Steamship "GLENBANDA"	(via Oran)	7th March

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

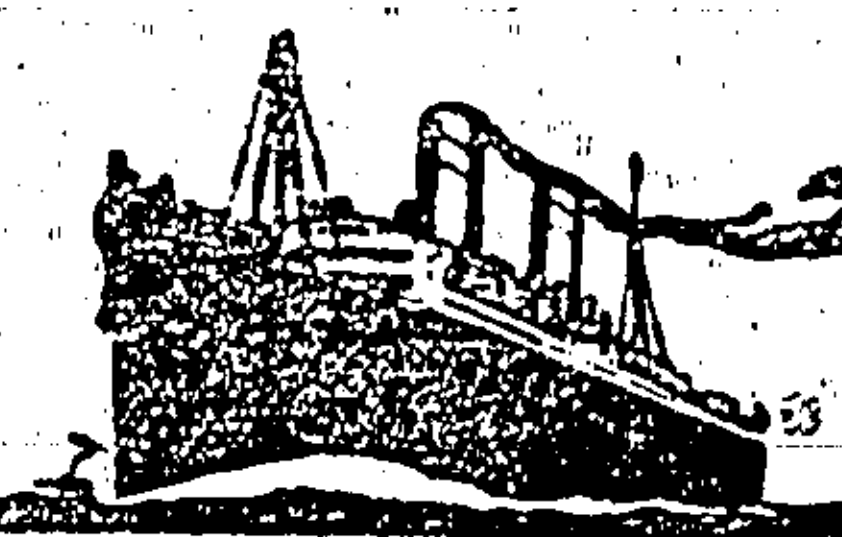
Motor Vessel "GLENAMORY"	...	21st January, 1928
Steamship "GLENBANDA"	...	27th January
Motor Vessel "GLENAMORY"	...	3rd February
Motor Vessel "GLENAMORY"	...	24th February
Steamship "GLENAMORY"	...	5th March

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S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	17th Jan. 1928.	13th Jan. 1928.
S.S. "SAARBRUCKEN"	14th Feb. "	11th Feb. "
S.S. "COBLENZ"	14th Feb. "	11th Mar. "

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HAIPHONG	Thursday, the 5th January, at 1 p.m.
HAINING	Tuesday, the 10th January, at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Fochow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.
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General Managers.

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INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Swatow	Van Houten	4th Jan.
Australia & Manila	Arifur	4th Jan.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	Pres. Jefferson	4th Jan.
Europe via Siberia	Garmula	5th Jan.
Japan via Suva (letters & papers, London 8th Dec. & parcels, 1st Dec., 1927)	Morosa	5th Jan.
Japan and Shanghai	Nicholson	5th Jan.
Shanghai & Swatow	Yingchore	5th Jan.
Shanghai & Amoy	Taiyo Maru	5th Jan.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	Namawong	5th Jan.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan & Shanghai	Pres. Grant	5th Jan.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai	Emp. of Canada	5th Jan.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	Menado Maru	Wednesday, 4th Jan. 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., U.S.A. & Europe via Vancouver, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 2nd Jan., 1928, & Europe via Siberia	Emp. of Russia	Reg. 9.15 A.M. Letters 10.45 A.M.
Java via Surabaya	Tyikini	2.30 P.M.
Amoy	Arifur	3.30 P.M.
Manila	Sinkang	4.30 P.M.
Straits	Van Houten	Thursday, 5th Jan. 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Nicholson	Parcels Noon
Straits and Calcutta	Yingchore	Letters 1.0 P.M.
*Straits & South Africa	Mexico Maru	12.30 P.M.
Swatow	Hydrangus	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan and EUROPE via Siberia	Malibu	5.00 P.M.
Bandakan	Musarna	Friday, 5th Jan. 1.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Sachuen	6.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 3rd Feb., 1928	Morosa	Reg. 7th, 9.00 A.M. Letters 10.00 A.M. P.O. 10.30 P.M. Reg. 7th, 8.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M. Par. 6th, 5.00 P.M. Reg. 7th, 9.15 A.M. Letters 10.00 A.M.
Japan, Canada, U.S.A., U.S.A. & S. America & EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 31st Jan.	Tyndareus	Reg. 7th, 9.15 A.M. Letters 10.00 A.M.
Hongkong, Peking and Haiphong	Linan	Saturday, 7th Jan. 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai & EUROPE via Siberia	Chang Shing	5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Antung	5.00 P.M.
Bangkok via Swatow	Kwongchow	Sunday, 8th Jan. 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Kaijo Maru	9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ning	Tuesday, 10th Jan. 1.0 P.M.
Straits, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 3rd Feb.	Gresica	Reg. 1.00 P.M. Letters 1.00 P.M. P.O. 1.45 P.M. Reg. 1.45 P.M. Letters 5.00 P.M.
Swatow	Kwai Sang	5.00 P.M.
Manila	Emp. of Canada	Friday, 5th Jan. 3.30 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up ... \$20,000,000
Reserve Funds ... \$20,000,000
Sterling ... \$13,500,000
Silver ... \$13,500,000

Reserve Liability of Pro-prietors ... \$20,000,000
Head Office: Hong Kong.

Cover of Directors:
Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Barnard,
Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman.
W. H. Bell, Esq.,
N. S. Brown, Esq.,
A. Macgregor, Esq.,
H. P. White, Esq.,
Chief Manager:
[Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes.]

Branches:
Amoy, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Swatow, Canton, Kowloon, Hankow, Harbin, Tientsin, Pootung, Yokohama, Kobe, San Francisco, Lyons, London, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Cebu, Manila, Batavia, Hongkong, Peking, Shanghai, Swatow, Canton, Kowloon, Hankow, Harbin, Tientsin, Pootung, Yokohama, Kobe, San Francisco, Lyons, London, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Cebu, Manila, Batavia.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
Hong Kong, 13th Sept. 1927. [26]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. C. HYNES,
Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 13th Sept. 1927. [2]

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

AN AMERICAN BANK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
U.S. \$1,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
37, WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.

BRANCHES:
SHANGHAI.

General Banking and Exchange Business.

Interest allowed on all Deposits.
Rates on Application.

LONDON AND PARIS AGENTS:
EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF N.Y.
D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELS-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NEDERLANDSE TRADING SOCIETY.)
ESTABLISHED 1924.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Authorized Capital ... Guilders 150,000,000.
(£12,500,000.)
Paid-Up Capital ... Guilders 80,000,000.
(£6,666,667.)
Reserve Fund ... Guilders 40,000,000.
(£3,333,333.)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Branches: Batavia, Bencoolen, Bontoe, Borneo, Calcutta, Ceylon, Hongkong, India, Java, London, Malacca, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Penang, Rangoon, Semarang, Singapore, Soerabaya, Soudumbay, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

These offices have Swift Deposit Notes to Let.

London Bankers: National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

O. STREINSTRUP,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 30th July, 1927. [34]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 2nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital ... 19,700,000.00
Reserve Fund ... 8,864,298.62

Head Office: PEKING.

Hong Kong Branch: 4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers: THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, LTD.

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

New York Bankers: THE EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION, THE IRVING BANK, COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities.

Special facilities for domestic exchange.

SHOU J. CHEN,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 7th June 1927 [23]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1852.

Head Office: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £2,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Pro-prietors ... £3,000,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
ALOR STAR, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CEBU, COLON, HANKOW, HONG KONG, KANSAI, KATTA, KUALA, KUPANG, LONDON, LYONS, MANILA, MEDAN, NAGASAKI, NANKING, NIPPON, Peking, RANGOON, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SWATOW, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. R. GEORGE,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 7th March, 1927. [30]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

(Incorporated in France).

5, Charter Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.

Head Office: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital fully paid up ... Frs. 50,000,000
Special Working Capital ... Frs. 50,000,000
Reserves ... Frs. 15,304,955

Branches: Lyons, Marseilles, Paris, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Tientsin, Peking, Shanghai.

France: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

London: Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: American Exchange Irving Trust Co.

San Francisco: Bank of Italy.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ROLLIN,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 1st January, 1928.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 11, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 4.

Authorized Capital ... £2,000,000
Reserve Capital ... £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund and Reserves ... £1,545,667

Branches: THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Branches: Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Swatow, Canton, Kowloon, Hankow, Harbin, Tientsin, Pootung, Yokohama, Kobe, San Francisco, Lyons, London, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Cebu, Manila, Batavia.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. I. C. SANDER, Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, 19th April, 1927. [29]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital fully paid up ... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ... Yen 86,500,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at: Alexandria, Honolulu, Rangoon, Batavia, Kaitiaki, Saigon, Bombay, Karachi, Soerabaya, Bencoolen, Kobe, San Francisco, Lyons, London, Calcutta, Cebu, Manila, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Swatow, Canton, Kowloon, Hankow, Harbin, Tientsin, Pootung, Yokohama, Kobe, San Francisco, Lyons, London, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Cebu, Manila, Batavia.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. I. C. SANDER, Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong, 19th April, 1927. [29]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Established 1912.

Head Office: HONG KONG.

Hong Kong Currency

Authorized Capital ... \$11,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... 8,694,200
Reserve Fund ... 800,000

Branches: CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.

London Bankers: THE LLOYD'S BANK, LTD.

Correspondents in all Principal Cities of the World

Foreign Exchange and Banking Business of every description transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes) at a yearly rental of from \$5 to \$40

BOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 12th September 1927. [31]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office: 96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 75,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund ... Frs. 89,384,519.10

Branches: Bangkok, Haiphong, Peking, Canton, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Swatow, Cebu, Manila, Batavia, Rangoon, Singapore, Soerabaya, Soudumbay, Tientsin, Pootung, Yokohama, Kobe, San Francisco, Lyons, London, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Cebu, Manila, Batavia.

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposit according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes to let.

CH. LEM,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 26th February, 1927. [32]

P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Paid Up Capital ... £1,584,100
Reserve Fund ... £160,000

Head Office: 123, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3.

The Corporation undertakes General Banking and Exchange Business of every description and in addition to its Branches has Agencies in all the principal towns of the World.

L. E. HOPKINS,
Manager.

Prince's Building, Charter Road, Hong Kong.

HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper is sent Home.

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

January 3rd, 1928.

ON LONDON: Telegraphic Transfer ... 2/0 7/16
Bank Bills, on demand ... 2/0 7/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 1/335
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 2/0 7/16
Credits, at 4 months' sight ... 2/18
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight ... 2/14

ON PARIS: Bank Bills, on demand ... 1/260
Credits, 4 months' sight ... 1/335

ON NEW YORK: Bank Bills, on demand ... 48 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight ... 51 1/2

ON BOMBAY: Telegraphic Transfer ... 134 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ... 134 1/2

ON CALCUTTA: Telegraphic Transfer ... 134 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand ... 134 1/2

ON SHANGHAI: Bank Bills, at sight ... 78 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight ... 105 1/2

ON YOKOHAMA: On demand ... 105 1/2

ON SINGAPORE: On demand ... 122 1/2

ON HONGKONG: On demand ... 122 1/2

ON SWATOW: On demand ... 122 1/2

ON BANGKOK: On demand ... 122 1/2

GOVERNMENT Bank's Buying Rate ... 89.50

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per test ... 26 7/16

SILVER, per oz. ... 26 7/16

American Express Travelers Cheques.

"Sky-blue" in colour, these Cheques give travellers the fullest protection against the loss or theft of their travel funds. They are spendable and acceptable everywhere. For more than 86 years travellers the world over have found personal service and financial security through their use.

Issued in £50, £20, £10, £5 and £1 denominations—bound in a small handy wallet—and cost only 1/2 of 1 per cent.

Secure your steamship tickets, hotel reservations and itineraries, or plan your cruise or tour through

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

44, DES VUEX ROAD, CENTRAL, HONG KONG.

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THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE.

"ORESTES" 10th Jan. Mars., L'don, R'dam & H'burg.
"ANTENOR" 25th Jan. Mars., L'don, R'dam & Glasgow.
"PERSEUS" 7th Feb. Mars., L'don, R'dam & H'burg.
"HECTOR" 22nd Feb. Mars., L'don, R'dam & Glasgow.
*Via Casablanca.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"CYCLOPS" 20th Jan. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"MENTOR" 20th Feb. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"ACHILLES" 5th Mar. Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"POLYPREMIUS" 1st Apr. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KORE & YOKOHAMA)
"TYNDAREUS" 7th Jan. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"PROTEUS" 28th Jan. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"LYCAON" 9th Mar. New York, Boston & Baltimore.
"BHEUS" 8th Apr. New York, Boston & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"ANTENOR" 25th Jan. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"HECTOR" 22nd Feb. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"ACHILLES" 5th Mar. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"SARFEDON" 19th Apr. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight, passage rates, and information apply to:

Butterfield & Swire,
Agents.